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Louis-Conn Fight Is Off; War Invention Exchange; Oil Registration Oct. 12

The World's Day—September 26, 1942

Washington: Stimson Cancels Louis-Conn Fight

Secretary of War Stimson ordered cancellation of the Oct. 12 heavyweight championship bout between Sergeant Joe Louis and Corporal Billy Conn, when it was disclosed that $136,941.53 of the proceeds would go to the fighters to pay personal debts. The event had been advertised as a benefit for Army emergency relief. [Details: Page 3.]

Convinced that the Army and Navy Relief Societies have adequate funds for the present, President Roosevelt's Board for War Relief Control banned further benefit shows after Nov. 15 unless they are controlled by service personnel.

Three Liberty ships a day will be turned out this month, adding 1,000,000 tons to the merchant fleet, the Maritime Commission reported in announcing "Victory Fleet Day" for tomorrow. The first year of Liberty shipbuilding delivered 488 bottoms, or about 5,450,000 tons. [Details: Page 1.]

Senate Administration leaders claimed enough votes to beat the Farm Bloc's proposal for higher farm parity prices in the anti-inflation bill. The leaders had a compromise formula.

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers issued a directive to put gasoline rationing into effect throughout the nation on the same coupon-rationing basis now used in the Eastern States.

Home fuel oil rationing in 30 Eastern and Middle Western States would be based on an over-all average reduction of 33⅓ per cent of normal consumption, the OPA stated. Previously the reduction had been indicated as about 25 per cent.

In Europe: Wartime Exchange of Inventions

Anglo-American agreement for a wartime exchange of inventions was announced in a London White Paper today.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, returned to London after a two months' absence during which he visited Syria and various parts of Africa.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister, is scheduled to speak tomorrow on the second anniversary of the signing of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo tripartite pact.

Fighting French announced today the departure of one of their fighter squadrons for duty with the Russians on the Soviet-German front.

Two Swiss quartermaster sergeants became the first Swiss citizens to be condemned to capital punishment for violating espionage laws since the outbreak of the war.

Arrest in Paris of 1,000 French citizens, described as "communists" was announced by the German Radio.

New England: Fuel Oil Registration Oct. 12-20

Registration dates for fuel oil for householders in Massachusetts are set for Oct. 12-20.

Earnings in manufacturing plants of Massachusetts reached a new all-time high last month. [Page 4.]

National: Chicago's Auditorium 'in Service'

Chicago's Auditorium Block, traditional meeting place of leaders in civic affairs and the arts, has joined the Stevens Hotel and other landmarks in war activities. Under the Chicago Service Men's Center it will be one of the largest recreational and morale centers for service men in the nation.

The nation's newspapers, currently engaged in a drive to bring in war scrap, will devote the week of Oct. 1-8 acquainting their readers with what the free press is doing for the war effort.

William Lüdtke, Government witness, reaffirmed that Wilbur V. Keegan, counsel for the German-American Bund, was a member of the organization, when the defense sought to disprove his membership.

Americas: 20,000 Brazilians Favor 'Front'

In Porto Alegre, Brazil, a mass meeting of 20,000 persons put itself on record Sept. 24 (dispatch delayed) as favoring Brazil's participation in a second front after Baptista Luzardo, Brazilian Ambassador to Uruguay, put the question to the Assembly.

Six Peruvian naval officers arrived in Panama to be assigned to duty with torpedo boat squadrons, destroyer squadrons and other combat units on the Panama sea frontier.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

English Archbishop Criticizes Credit Monopoly of Banks

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury urged today that the Government take over from the banks the right to issue credit and suggested that the privilege of the individual to own land should be examined "with a new thoroughness."

Presiding at a meeting arranged by the Industrial Christian Fellowship, the Archbishop declared that since the amalgamation which left Britain with five main banks, "money, or credit which does duty for money, has become in effect a monopoly."

It seems to be a primary political principle," he added, "that wherever you have something which is universally needed, but which is governed as a monopoly, that monopoly should be taken over by the State. . . .

"The banks should be limited in their lending power to the amount deposited by their creditors, while the issue of new credit should be the function of public authority."

Asserting that the public interest frequently was subordinated to the interest of the private landowner, the Archbishop suggested that the right of property should be "the right of administration or stewardship—never the right of exclusive use."

"I am not persuaded that the right way to deal with the question is by nationalization of land," he said, "but I am sure that we need to assert the prior interest of the community respecting land and water with a vigor of which recent political history shows no trace."

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, who shared the platform with the Archbishop, said that the call for Christian self-sacrifice after the war "may well be greater" than today and warned that the struggle for social justice "will be long and arduous."

Sir Stafford said that "we might well adopt as our Christian objectives the list of the five simple desires of the people of America as expressed by Roosevelt:

"One, equality of opportunity for youth and others; two jobs for those who can work; three, security for those in need; four, the ending of privilege for the few; five, preservation of civil liberties for all."

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Full Manpower Use on Way In United States

Curb on gas and fuel oil widened—War effort is aided by allocation of all vital supplies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—For the whole United States it became more of a people's war today than ever before, as the Government took new steps to bring America's total manpower into the war effort and to apply all necessary sacrifices uniformly throughout the nation.

All these developments were the consequences of total war and they offered evidence that the United States is beginning to gear itself for the finish fight:

1. William M. Jeffers, the new rubber Director, ordered nationwide gasoline rationing, on the same basis as it is now applied to the eastern coastal States, as soon as the Office of Price Administration can set up the necessary administrative machinery, probably about Nov. 15.

2. Paul M. O'Leary, OPA Deputy Administrator, announced that the average homeowner in the 30 rationed eastern and midwestern States who heats with oil will have to have his normal fuel supply cut one-third instead of one quarter, as previously estimated.

3. Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, ranking Republican member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, introduced, with all the prestige his record and position carry, new legislation which is a combination 'teen age draft bill and work-or-fight measure. It would make all men from 18 to 65 available for war production or related work if not needed or fit for the armed services.

4. The critical issue on the inflation bill, sought by the President not later than Oct. 1, is postponed until early next week as the Farm Bloc in the Senate at least appeared to be faltering in the face of public and administration pressure. The outcome is uncertain and is rendered more uncertain by the failure of President Roosevelt himself in the last few days to bring any direct leadership to bear upon the members of his own party. The major farm lobby spokesmen still announce themselves as standing pat on their higher-parity demands.

5. Seeking to promote age equity and to encourage more women to work in war industries, the War Labor Board established the principle of "equal pay for equal work" for women.

6. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, announced that all war production is being placed on a much more exact schedule, requiring the allocation of raw materials to fit scheduled production needs. The new system is

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

New Lexington Launching at Quincy; Japanese Driven Back in New Guinea; Another Russian Winter Faces Nazis

Chinese make gains toward key cities—Stalingrad defenders hold Nazis.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the 33rd day of the seige of Stalingrad saw Nazi plans of conquest still held up, in the Far East, Japanese withdrew in New Guinea and Chinese troops by-passed strong Japanese garrisons to record new gains.

The Japanese set back in New Guinea took place in the Owen Stanley Mountain range. It was their first set back in this area since their landing at Gona Mission on the southeast coast of New Guinea last July.

Supplementing this action, American Flying Fortresses scored three bomb hits on Japanese transports in the Guadalcanal region of the Solomon Island group and damaged two Japanese bases in the same area.

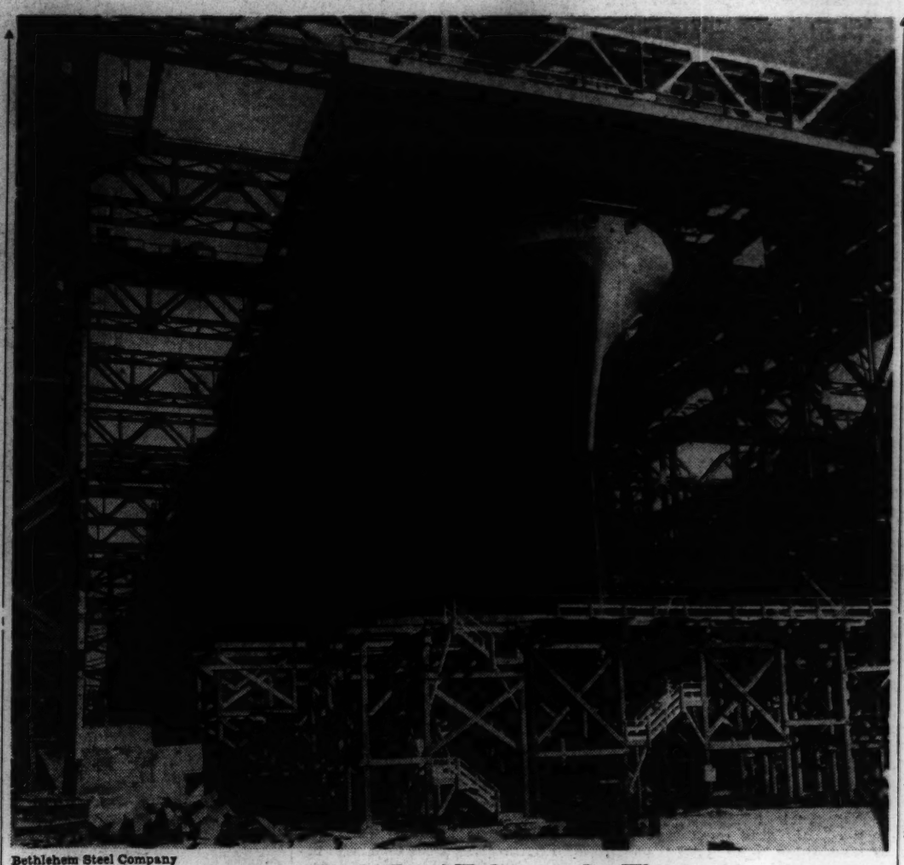
It would appear from the presence of Japanese transports that the Japanese were searching for a new landing place in the Solomons as they have been doing ever since United States troops occupied the bases at Tulagi and Guadalcanal.

News that the Russians had for the fourth consecutive day successfully parried Nazi thrusts in Stalingrad came simultaneously with reports from the German-controlled Paris Radio that the British had set up a blockade around Dakar, French West Africa, and that the strategic port was on the verge of being attacked by the United Nations. While such an attack might be engineered as an answer to the second front plea of the Russians, it was not confirmed by any other sources.

The Russians were even able to announce that they had gained fresh ground against the Germans northwest of Stalingrad, had crushed 32 German counterattacks in 48 hours, and had recaptured a strategic position within the city.

The inference drawn by the Russian publication Red Star from these astonishing achievements by the Russian forces was that the Russian now

Continued on Page 6, Column 3



Bethlehem Steel Company

Another 'Lady Lex' Takes to the Water

The Navy's newest aircraft carrier poised on the ways at the Fore River Shipyards in Quincy just before its plunge into the Atlantic to replace the first Lexington, sunk in the battle of Coral Sea. Participating in the ceremony were many decorated officers of the former ship, including its Commander, Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman.

Mrs. Robinson, who sponsored first valiant aircraft carrier, officiates in naming ship.

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 26—This was one of the biggest days in the long and colorful history of shipbuilding in Massachusetts. It marked the launching of the mighty aircraft carrier Lexington.

Even the very name—Lexington—is enough to make a Yankee tingle. It recalls Paul Revere, the Minutemen, the "shot heard 'round the world!" It is practically synonymous with liberty.

Today Lexington has an even deeper meaning. It bespeaks heroic men of Uncle Sam's fighting Navy and a valiant ship now lying beneath the blue waters of the Coral Sea.

The launching of the new carrier Lexington symbolizes the great fighting heart of America. Less than five months after its namesake went down with guns blazing in the Coral Sea on May 8, Uncle Sam sends another great ship down the ways which soon will be carrying the attack to the enemy.

Enlistment Drive

Using the launching of the great new Lexington for impetus the Navy has conducted a nation-wide drive for enlistments during the past two weeks naming all those signing up during this period "Lexington Volunteers."

On hand for today's launching at the great Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company were officers and men of the former aircraft carrier—heroes of the Coral Sea battle.

Heading the list is Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, who commanded the former Lexington in her last great battle and who, in the tradition of the sea, was the last man to leave the ship. Admiral Sherman was selected to give the launching address.

Others from the old Lexington were Lieut. Commander John S. Thach and Lieut. Noel A. M. Gayler, two of the Navy's ace combat pilots with brilliant records of success against the Japanese. Ten enlisted men who served on the original Lexington also were in the shipyard to witness the launching.

Last night members of the launching crew began the painstaking operation of preparing the ship for its trip down the well-greased ways. Various electrical, water, and compressed air line connections with the carrier were broken and the task of removing the shoring and bilge blocks holding the big vessel to the land was begun—an operation not completed until just seconds before the actual event.

Chosen as Sponsor

Chosen to sponsor the Lexington was Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, widow of the late former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who also sponsored the first carrier of that name.

Other speakers on the launching program were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, who commanded the task force of which the lost Lexington was a unit. Lieut. Commander George LaClede Markle, Chaplain Corps, Chaplain of the former Lexington, was selected to give the benediction.

Today's event continued the Fore River Shipyard's record, begun in July, of launching one major Navy craft a month. In July the heavy cruiser Baltimore, first of a new class, slid off the ways. In August the heavy cruiser Boston was launched and now, in September, the Navy's newest fighting craft, the 25,000-ton Lexington.

First of the out-of-town principals in the launching to arrive in Boston were Lieut. Commander George Markle, Chaplain Corps, who was on the first Lexington when it went down in the Coral Sea, Lieut. Commander John S. Thach, commander of the fighting squadron aboard the old Lexington, and Lieut. Noel A. M. Gayler who flew the squadron. Commander Thach, who has downed seven Japanese planes and Lieutenant Gayler, who has eight enemy planes to his credit, were taken directly to the First Naval District Headquarters.

Among the other early arrivals were Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District who was commander of the task force with which the Lexington operated in its famous battles of Bougainville, Lae, and Salamaua, Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, last to leave the old Lexington as it was sinking, and Mrs. Theodore D. Robinson of Mohawk, N. Y., who was sponsor of the first Lexington at its launching in the same Fore River Yards 17 years ago.

Hitler and His Generals Split on Strategy in East

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26 — Reliable information reaching London confirms stories from Stockholm of a fresh conflict of views between Hitler and his generals as to the future course of the war, though the rift is not believed to have developed to quite the extent which is reported in Swedish messages.

There has been no confirmation here, for instance, of the story that Field Marshal Fedor von Bock has been dismissed although reports here agree in putting him and Hitler on opposite sides of the argument.

The outstanding feature of the situation is that whereas last year the general staff urged the need for an early withdrawal into winter quarters on the Russian Front and Hitler insisted on a continuance of the all-out offensive, this year the roles reputedly are reversed.

Hitler, it is stated, wants to close the summer offensive if and when Stalingrad falls, whereas the generals stand for a continuance of an all-out offensive as long as possible with the aim of completely breaking Russian resistance before winter sets in.

This curious reversal of their respective roles appears to be due partly to Hitler's fear of what might happen to his prestige at home if he took the responsibility for another unsuccessful fall campaign and partly to differences of opinion on the actual military situation.

Sees Compromise Peace

Hitler, it is declared, believes the Russians now are incapable of launching an offensive strong enough to break through German lines in the East. At the same time he is convinced Russia's western Allies, since Dieppe, are afraid of launching a full-scale invasion at-

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Ship Losses Being Offset By Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The United States has now developed a shipbuilding capacity far larger than that of all the rest of the world combined and during the present month new freighters and tankers are being launched at the rate of three a day, according to information from the Maritime Commission, which believes that United Nations production offsets losses by Axis submarines.

Deliveries of new ships during 1942 will reach 5,000,000 tons deadweight by the end of September—this figure being approximately equal to two-thirds of the total Japanese merchant marine tonnage prior to Dec. 7, 1941. The record so far this year leads the Commission to believe that President Roosevelt's goal of 8,000,000 tons of new shipping in 1942 will certainly be achieved, if not surpassed.

There are now more than 60 shipyards and more than 250 shipbuilding ways producing various types of merchant ships for the Commission program in the United States today. This figure, unmatched by the rest of the world combined, demonstrates the tremendous growth which has oc-

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Bay State Politics in Full Swing

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Massachusetts Republican drive to gain a complete sweep of the six major State offices, to reelect a United States Senator and to capture two additional Congressional seats at the Nov. 3 election was launched today at the Party's State Convention at Tremont Temple.

Necessity for full United States participation in postwar activities to guarantee an enduring peace was stressed by Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, in his address as convention keynoter. At the same time he pleaded for a heavy Republican vote to insure G. O. P. election success.

Completely abandoning his pre-Pearl Harbor position which has let to the charge that he is "a symbol of isolationism," the Chairman of the Republican National Committee asserted:

"We are in the toughest war in history—and we are going to win it. We will not quit, we cannot quit, until our victory is so conclusive, so decisive, so final and complete that these international desperadoes with their bloody, brutal doctrines of robbery and enslavement are swept completely from the face of the earth.

Must Dictate Peace

"We, of the United States, and our Allies, must dictate the peace. It must be a just and lasting peace. No partial peace, no uncompleted victory, will do. We must strive to assure the present and future generations a cessation of these wars which decimate and terrorize each succeeding generation.

"No one realizes any more clearly than do the Republicans in the Congress and out of the Congress that civilization must be saved, and we, in the United States, must help to save it. If the world is to progress to a higher, broader understanding of the meaning and values of life, we, the people of the United States, must help to assure that progress through an enduring peace." . . .

The convention platform presented an interesting contrast, for on it were Representative Martin, considered one of the nation's staunchest isolationists before Pearl Harbor, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, hailed as far-seeing for his outspoken backing of President Roosevelt's foreign policy long before Pearl Harbor. In fact the Governor stood with the President when a majority of Republican leaders and many Democrats were criticizing or opposing the President's foreign policy.

Permanent Chairman

George B. Rowell of Cambridge, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, served as Permanent Chairman of the convention. Each of the Republican state ticket nominees addressed the convention, including the Governor, Lieut.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Conventions Stress Party Solidarity

Republican and Democratic state conventions being held today, the former in Tremont Temple and the latter in historic Faneuil Hall, will both dramatize the urgent need of the day for party solidarity and full-time participation in the military effort. Republicans were also seeking to gain complete possession of the six major state offices while the Democrats were concerned chiefly with regaining ground lost in the last few years.

Party platforms are in the offing and jammed auditoriums are expected to indicate the sharp interest in the November elections.

Highly confident of recapturing several important elective posts from the Republicans in November, particularly the office of Governor, Massachusetts Democrats today staged their biennial state convention at Faneuil Hall Boston, to formulate a Party platform and to dramatize Party unity in the campaign.

The convention approved a portion of the Party platform drafted by the Resolutions Committee which includes planks condemning Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for "abuse" of his war emergency powers, another condemning the Legislature for exceeding its authority, and a third, asserting that civilian defense funds were being used for political purposes. The tentative platform also provided planks for protection of civilian workers and another for abolition of the Advisory Council of the State Division of Employee Security.

A plea to Massachusetts voters "to discard petty political sniping and captious criticism against our President at a time when slavery threatens the entire world" was voiced by Senator Scott Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, convention keynoter.

"Like the rock of Gibraltar, this nation must stand behind the world's greatest leader, our Commander in Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt," Senator Lucas asserted. "The Congress of the United States must stand behind this man. We cannot defeat Adolf Hitler if we continue to disagree upon local or sectional issues. The action of Congress during the past week must have been extremely pleasing to Hitler and his Axis partners. The philosophy of Hitler always has been 'divide and conquer.' A fine

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Interlude at Moscow

Associated Press Radiophoto

Stalin and Willkie in Conference

The Soviet Premier finds time for a two-hour talk with the personal envoy of President Roosevelt during Mr. Willkie's visit to the Kremlin on the night of Sept. 23. What they said still remains a diplomatic secret.

Wrentham Salvage '42ers' Eyeing Scrap Possibilities of Town's Forty-Niners

Long-Abandoned Gold Mine Source of Treasure Trove

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WRENTHAM, Mass., Sept. 26—"Thar's scrap in them thar hills!" Such is the excited word being passed around here today as this town's "42'ers"—the salvage collectors—learned of "paydirt" in a remote wooded section where an all-but-forgotten gold mine has come to light.

The rush is on. Attics, cellars, barns, and sheds throughout the Town are being thoroughly combed for the precious scrap metals so necessary in Uncle Sam's war effort. And, during the search, some of the old-timers recalled the abandoned mine. No gold there now, and probably never was a great deal.

But, certain it is, at the turn of the century, or thereabouts—even some of the oldest residents of Wrentham seem somewhat hazy as to the exact year—the "strike" was made. Gold was discovered, and a claim was staked out.

Forty-Niners of Gay Nineties

The "49'ers" of that golden era of the "Gay nineties" laid out spur tracks, connecting the site with the main line of the railroad. A considerable amount of heavy machinery was hauled to the spot. Buildings were erected, and at least seven large galvanized-iron tanks, each about 25 feet in diameter and some six feet deep, were set up on heavy timber platforms. Probably they were to be used for washing the gold ore.

However, according to one resident, Miss Alice Fisher, who recalls visiting the site in the horse-and-buggy days, experts who examined the "strike" declared there was not sufficient gold to warrant the expense of refining it. The project was abandoned.

The writer visited the abandoned gold mine yesterday afternoon with one of the older townsfolk, Jason Sprague. Without his guidance, it would have been well-nigh impossible to have found the place. But, pulling aside the heavy underbrush and low-hanging branches of the trees, Mr. Sprague pointed out the old railroad tracks which disappeared off into the woods on each side of Green Street.

"We used to call this the Hosea Fisher Road in my young days," said my guide, "after the old homestead down to the end of the street. I don't know whether they ever found any gold here or not. Guess it was something of a 'wild-cat' mine."

The heavy iron rails—four abreast and barely discernible because they lie all but buried in leaves and underbrush—extend for a quarter of a mile or so into the hills. The righ-of-way is blocked today by hundreds of trees, some of them eight or ten inches in diameter, which have grown up between the now-rotted wooden ties.

Tank Metal in Good Shape

The heavy galvanized-iron tanks are still there today, and seem in pretty fair condition, with little or no rust showing, although the heavy timbers which support them seem ready to collapse under their weight. Near by, is a big iron boiler, its fires long since dead. Remnants of machinery which tell of bygone days of activity stand idly here and there—all good scrap iron.

Interviewed later, where his men were busy with highway construction, Walter E. Duffy, Chairman of the Wrentham Salvage Committee, and head of the Town's Highway Department, explained that the abandoned gold mine has been "re-discovered" recently, during the Town's all-out campaign for scrap metal.

Some Legal Red Tape

"We've just completed one house-to-house scrap collection," said Mr. Duffy, "which netted the Boy Scouts $178 for old metal. They've also gathered scrap rubber, tin cans, and a large quantity of old paper. They are holding the paper for a better market.

"However, we're only just beginning on the scrap-metal drive, and all that old mining machinery, those tanks, and the iron rails should give us a good tonnage. We're just waiting for the 'green light' from the present owners."

But, Judge Harold P. Williams of Brookline, who now holds the property, questions his right to dispose of the scrap material, much as he would like to add it to Uncle Sam's scrap pile. The abandoned mine came to him some years ago from his father, who, in turn, had been holding it in trust for a third party. Judge Williams has tried unsuccessfully for years to get rid of the property, but legal red tape has tangled around titles.

Whether this will stand in the way of salvaging the scrap metal is something now being looked into. Meantime, although the gold and the mine are all but lost in the woods—thar's scrap in them thar hills!

By a Staff Photographer

'Pay Dirt' in Scrap Discovered in Wrentham

A long-abandoned gold mine in Wrentham, Mass., may soon "produce" as the country's need for scrap iron leads to the possible salvaging of tons of iron rails and obsolete mining equipment. (1) Four of seven large galvanized tanks still standing on the property, undoubtedly intended for use in washing gold ore. Made of heavy galvanized iron, these tanks, about 25 feet in diameter by 6 feet high, show little sign of rust, despite their half century in the woods. (2) Jason Sprague, old-time Wrentham resident, points to old boiler on the property. (3) Mr. Sprague also points out railroad tracks, four abreast, which trail off through the underbrush. Trees have grown up between the now-rotted ties. Arrows indicate the almost hidden rails. (4) Members of Wrentham's Highway Department gather scrap as the drive progresses. They are in charge of Walter E. Duffy, standing second from left.

Oil Rationing Oct. 12 to 20 By Teachers

Fuel oil registration dates for householders seeeking ration cards for their winter supplies were set for Oct. 12 to 20 by Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts rationing head, today, and Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education, announced that 2,600 public schoolteachers had been enlisted to handle the registrations.

The teachers will handle the basic fuel rationing program only, Mr. Downey added.

In explaining the registration program, Mr. Parkman said: "In handling registration for private dwellings, the teachers will concern themselves with buildings intended for the occupancy of fewer than four families.

"OPA itself, through the local War Price and Rationing Boards, will handle the registration and issuance of coupons for premises other than private dwellings for heating space and hot water, including office buildings, apartment houses, commercial houses of all kinds, and for industrial, commercial and governmental uses.

"The later classifications include tractors and trucks, mobile and stationary machinery, and the operation of farm vehicles or farm machinery and other agricultural uses."

Mr. Parkman pointed out that all householders may fill their fuel tanks and keep them filled up to Oct. 1. After that date, he added, they may obtain more oil by agreement with their dealers to surrender to him later coupons to cover the amount received.

Paper Products To Have Showing

New paper products developed for war uses and as substitutions to fill civilians' needs are to be shown at the annual fall meeting of Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry at the Hotel Statler on Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1.

Besides discussing these new developments, the 600 technicians and executives who are expected to attend will devote considerable time to the problem of conversion of their plants to war production.

Heads of the War Production Board Paper Section will address the meeting on government regulations.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL COLD SNOW RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Colder today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly colder today.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued quite cool today.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warning are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:12 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Sunday, 1:36 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 1:54 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:06 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:05 p. m.

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(Flower Arrangements by Penn the Florist)

The Mother Church Lecture Sept. 28

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Monday Evening, Sept. 28, at 7:45 to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Understanding of Man's Oneness With God." The lecturer, Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., of San Jose, California, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Street-Railway Award Review Starts Sept. 28

Review of the recent arbitration award on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, which brought on the threat of strike this week, will be begun next Monday, Sept. 28, by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Decision is scheduled by Oct. 10.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in Needham Town Hall, Needham, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockland, in First Congregational Church, Church and Union Streets, Rockland, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the Church Edifice, 185 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, at 3:30 p. m.

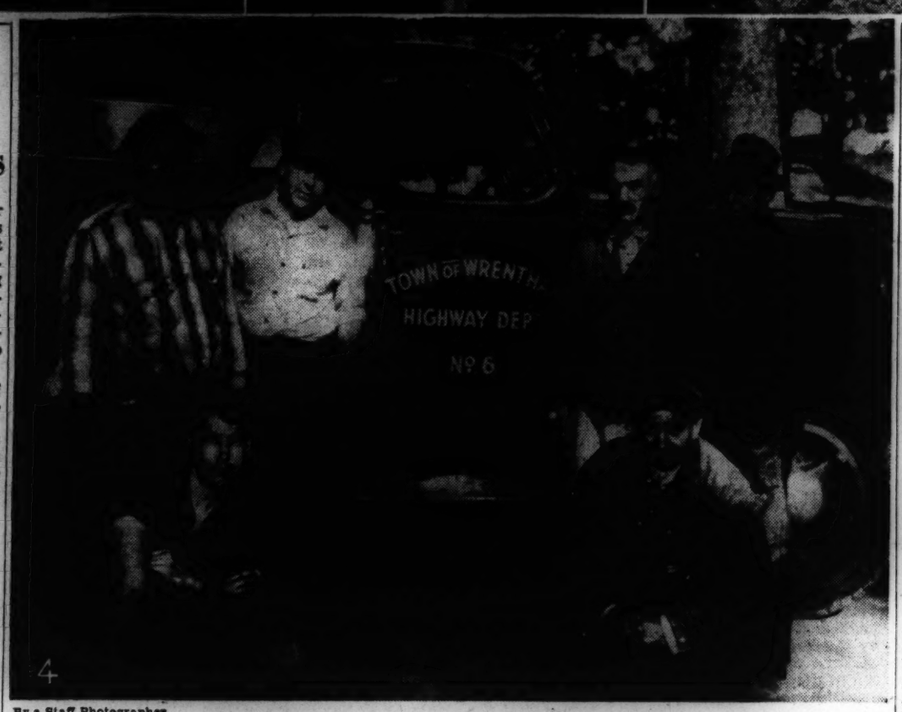
"Sugar, Rebuilding an Island Industry," a United States documentary sound film showing how and where our rationed sugar is grown and shipped, will be presented at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 3 p. m.

"Wings for Norway," a program honoring Norway's heroic fight for freedom will be held in the Boston Garden at 2:30 p. m. under auspices of the New England American Swedish Committee.

"American Art Today," a free illustrated lecture, will be given at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, by Dorothy Adlow, critic and authority on modern art, at 4:30 p. m.

A musical program will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Boris Godovsky, pianist, at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.



By a Staff Photographer

'Pay Dirt' in Scrap Discovered in Wrentham

A long-abandoned gold mine in Wrentham, Mass., may soon "produce" as the country's need for scrap iron leads to the possible salvaging of tons of iron rails and obsolete mining equipment. (1) Four of seven large galvanized tanks still standing on the property, undoubtedly intended for use in washing gold ore. Made of heavy galvanized iron, these tanks, about 25 feet in diameter by 6 feet high, show little sign of rust, despite their half century in the woods. (2) Jason Sprague, old-time Wrentham resident, points to old boiler on the property. (3) Mr. Sprague also points out railroad tracks, four abreast, which trail off through the underbrush. Trees have grown up between the now-rotted ties. Arrows indicate the almost hidden rails. (4) Members of Wrentham's Highway Department gather scrap as the drive progresses. They are in charge of Walter E. Duffy, standing second from left.

G. O. P. Fires First Shot as Convention Opens

Continued from Page 1

Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State; State Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, State Treasurer nominee; Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, former State Auditor and 1942 nominee for the office, and Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, seeking re-election, sped from Washington to attend and speak at the convention.

Confident of holding the nine Representative in Congress seats now in G. O. P. hands, the Republican organization expects to elect Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, former President of the Massachusetts Senate, to the Eighth Congressional District seat which for 10 years has been held by Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts. The district was given additional G. O. P. strength by the 1941 legislative redistricting.

The Republicans are also hoping to capture the Third Congressional District seat. This is being relinquished by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, now Democratic nominee for United States Senator.

Republican Nominee

Mayor Alfred Woollacott of Fitchburg is the Republican nominee. His opponent is Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts.

Complete unanimity existed among the speakers that the G. O. P.'s chief concern is the winning of the war, and that constructive criticism on measures in the war effort is a vital contribution.

Governor Saltonstall, hailed repeatedly as the nation's greatest war Governor, asserted:

"As Republicans, we give our Commander in Chief wholehearted support in his prosecution of the war. But to make that backing really mean something, I have offered and will offer constructive criticism whenever it is needed. We cannot condone muddling and contradictory statements by Government officials. I will tell what I believe the public demands—the truth."

At the same time the Governor emphasized that during the war his first job is "to do my duty as Governor of this State. I will conduct a vigorous campaign, but only in such time as is available after discharging my responsibilities as Governor."

Swiftly the Chief Executive reviewed his accomplishments during his past four gubernatorial years. Among these he listed a 75 per cent reduction in the State debt, reduction of State tax to the lowest point in a decade, a sharp drop in the State's operating expenses, restoration of morale in State service, and elimination of the parole racket. Also he pointed to the numerous contributions Massachusetts has made to the war effort.

Transport Phase Difficult

The Governor called attention to the fact that transportation and war work will make it difficult for some voters to cast their ballots.

"Yet," he asserted, "every citizen owes it to himself, and especially owes it to the boys in the service who cannot vote, to overcome these obstacles; to give sober thought to his choice; and to go to the polls on Nov. 3. Nothing can be taken for granted in the coming election.

"The holding of this election is proof to the world that liberty still is the cornerstone of our nation, where citizens can pass judgment on the men to whom they entrust their security and well-being. Never was there greater need for choosing the ablest, most experienced and most dependable leaders."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, likewise promised "to back every effort made by President Roosevelt for the efficient, vigorous and successful prosecution of the war."

"We are united for victory," the Senator added. "But a vital democratic contribution to victory is to give constructive criticism on the measures used to achieve the great goal. The strength of democracy is its capacity to criticize itself. And the duty of Congress in war is just that—to check on the conduct of the war, particularly on the home front. Now, as in previous wars, Congress is there to ask the questions that must be asked, no matter how embarrassing they may be."

Massachusetts' junior Senator emphasized that many and far-reaching changes are inevitable and necessary during the war crisis.

"But it would be unfair and unjust to the thousands of our soldiers and sailors to send them out of this country to fight for America and allow America to be so changed by bungling and mismanagement while they were away that they would fail to recognize it when they returned."

The Senator warned against "self-seeking visionaries near the seat of power who would use a crisis as an excuse to make experimental guinea-pigs of us all and against attempts to stifle every expression of individualism."

He lashed out at "a situation in which so many disagreeing agencies in Washington admit that the problem of shipping oil to New England is just too much for them to solve."

Although the American people will make every sacrifice to win the war, he added, "we will not be the willing victims of official arrogance, stupidity and red tape. We will not willingly and silently suffer when bunglers and procrastinators ignore this section of America."

The Martin speech followed in some respects the recent platform adopted by House Republicans in Washington on the war and its problems.

As Keynoter, Representative Martin asserted it is the duty of the Republican Party "to give every ounce of support to the winning of the war; and, it is our duty to appraise, evaluate and, perhaps, to criticize some of the war efforts for the constructive purpose of remedying mistakes or of preventing them. As a co-operative opposition, we must fulfill that duty."

Sponsor

Vivienne Buckley

Providence, R. I., "Sally" who has been named to sponsor the "Carrier Salvation" to be launched at a campaign dinner in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building next Tuesday evening, marking the official opening of the Salvation Army's Annual Maintenance Appeal in Greater Boston.

G. O. P. to Rely On Short Talks In Vote Drive

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Lengthy radio speeches, backbone of peacetime political campaigns, will be few and far between in the Massachusetts Republican drive to gain a complete sweep of all state-wide elective offices this year.

Instead, a series of one-minute speeches will be substituted. The reason?—Republican leaders are convinced that voters, with their interest and attention centered upon efforts to win the war, want their politics in short punchy doses. Also they believe the voters will look with disfavor on heavy campaign expenditures during the war crisis.

Therefore, the Republican State Committee is planning a series of 400 one-minute radio speeches. In addition 16 five-minute speeches have been scheduled, as well as seven 10 to 15-minute talks. In other years political radio talks lasted at least 10 or 15 minutes and usually much longer.

The only planned exception to this rapid-fire type of radio campaign is the wind-up rally on Sunday, Nov. 1, at Symphony Hall.

This rally, usually held at Boston Garden, will be broadcast, according to present plans.

* * *

Aroused because the label of isolationist was attached to him during the recent campaign for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, today emphatically asserted that "I am not an isolationist and never have been an isolationist."

The Fitzgerald statement was issued as the result of an article in The Christian Science Monitor during the campaign in which Mr. Fitzgerald was classed as an isolationist.

The former Mayor said he is a strong supporter of President Roosevelt, quoting personal letters from the President to show the friendly relations between the Chief Executive and himself. He asserted such relations would not exist if he were an isolationist.

"Of course, Mr. Fitzgerald added, "I did, during the campaign, sharply criticize the failure of some Congressmen in not fighting to gain a solution to the fuel oil, gasoline and other shortage problems. Such criticism is necessary if we are to solve the problems."

Edgar M. Mills.

Lynn Man Re-elected Head Of C.I.O. Electrical Group

One of the highest jobs in the labor world again came to a Massachusetts man, when Albert J. Fitzgerald of Lynn was re-elected to the presidency of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Fitzgerald was previously President of the local in the General Electric Company plants at Lynn, and Secretary of the State C. I. O. The national union reports 435,000 members.

Gardner Gas Station Is Barred for Year

Arthur Houde, proprietor of a filling station in Gardner, Mass., has been prohibited from selling gasoline for one year, as a penalty for having, it was charged, misrepresented his inventory of gasoline when the permanent rationing plan went into effect last July.

Bay State Democrats Confident

Continued from Page 1

example of a divided Congress and a possible head-on collision with the executive branch of the Government was provided for the world in the past few days."

After four years of almost complete political drought in Massachusetts, during which time they have captured one of the six State constitutional offices in each of two successive biennial elections, Democrats this year are presenting Party solidarity, at least on the surface, the like of which has not been seen in years.

Pin Hopes on Putnam

The Party hope of defeating Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for a third term stems from this unity and from the nomination of Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield, Yankee Democrat, for the gubernatorial post. This is the first time in many years that a Yankee Democrat has headed the Democratic State ticket.

Party leaders anticipate that Mayor Putnam, by his blueblooded background, will attract numerous Republican voters who are dissatisfied with the Governor for one reason or another.

The major work of the convention, however, is the drafting of the Party platform. It is expected to include a plank pledging complete support of President Roosevelt, others pleasing to organized labor, and another opposing the birth-control referendum.

William J. Foley of Boston, District Attorney of Suffolk County, handled convention activities as Permanent Chairman.

Unlike the Republican conclave, expected to take approximately three hours, the Democratic convention, it is anticipated, will last most of the day. While the Republican convention is usually devoid of political fireworks, the Democratic gathering in other years has produced spectacular battles from the floor on various resolutions. Today's conclave is considered no exception.

Poletti Appeal

Removal of obstructions and obstructionists from the road to victory was urged by Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti of New York at the Democratic night-before dinner, one of the most enthusiastic in the Party in recent years.

Despite the absence of former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly who refused to attend the dinner, charging he was not invited, the affair stressed the Party unity it was intended to promote. All candidates from Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, Senatorial nominee, and Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, gubernatorial choice, to those for legislative positions, were hailed vociferously.

As chief speaker, Lieutenant Governor Poletti urged that "the President's effort—the whole nation's war effort—not be hampered by obstructionists and defeatists. He needs, particularly, the wholehearted co-operation and support of the Congress. . . .

"Congress must not let the President down. That is why the Congressional elections this fall are so vital to victory. . . . If Congress fails, our democracy fails."

The New York executive urged that "obstructionists in office should not be re-elected. Those seeking election should be defeated. Any other outcome would be hailed by the enemies of liberty as a victory of totalitarianism over democracy—a proof that democracy does not work, a sign that democracy cannot survive."

Oppose Wisecracks

At the same time, Lieutenant Governor Poletti struck out against use of wisecracks in the campaign.

"With the growing tension of the coming weeks of Congressional and other campaigning, we must safeguard the free expression of criticism by doing away with campaigning by wisecracks, and the natural excesses and consequences it may lead to."

He added "it is the solemn and inescapable duty of speakers in political battles to use their influence to promote the public good. At all times, but particularly in wartime, they should expose inefficiency in public office by presenting the facts and permitting the people to draw the conclusions in an open debate. We must place adherence to this method above the desire for selfish gain."

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Teachers Face Task of Fitting Wartime Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Schools are open in this critical military area in spite of the fact that there were far too many pupils and not enough teachers, janitors, and schoolhouses and in spite of an acute transportation situation where long hauls to centralized schools are the rule.

Industry surrendered the school population reluctantly, for during vacation school students have helped in every type of work from building planes and ships to clerking in stores, carrying mail, and tending children for employed mothers. Youngsters "hardly able to crawl from their cribs," as described by one principal, have been employed.

But education is the big job now. That was decided at a meeting here in August when educators, industry, labor, and the military held a conference to get it straight about the labor shortage in relation to school attendance, to decide upon a policy and appoint a committee to carry it out.

At this meeting, Pearl A. Wanamaker, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, pointed out the seriousness of taking high-school youths out of school and placing them in industry. Lack of education, she said, through the 16th and 17th years, with probable induction into the service at 18 and a return to civilian life untrained and disillusioned, would mean inadequately prepared men for industry and for the armed forces.

A challenge was added when Mrs. Wanamaker said, "Should youth's education be sacrificed while pool halls, theaters, bowling alleys, and the liquor industry continue to amuse adults? We, as guardians of youth, must be assured that sacrifices are being made in the proper order."

While plans were made at the conference for the co-operation of the schools in relieving the labor shortage by changing schedules, dismissing early, and making other adjustments, it was insisted that this should not be at the expense of education and that schools should not be closed to relieve acute harvest conditions unless city activities were also closed, and then only for short periods.

A four-hour shift for the benefit of students employed in factories was suggested, and by the first of September several plants had arranged schedules to accommodate such pupils. The General Depot of the Army Quartermaster Corps in Seattle, one of the biggest employers of labor here, had arranged to allow high-school pupils to work afternoons and college students in the evenings.

Cartoons in the News: Reminders

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

Saboteur

Des Moines Register

Nobody but Themselves to Blame

WPB Faces Criticism of Deal Giving Brewers Scrap Metal

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The War Production Board is today the target of mounting criticism because of its decision to permit the brewing and bottling industry to skim off thousands of tons of scarce steel and tin scrap as a part of its "patriotic" aid to the nation-wide collection campaign.

This scandal is only beginning to come to the surface, but recent developments are serving to bring it into focus and are expected to result either in an official exposé or in a change of WPB policy. These developments are:

1. There is a widening split within the ranks of WPB officials themselves over the deal with the brewers and bottlers, who appear to be thriving on their "sacrifices" for the war.

2. Donald M. Nelson is ordering a report on the circumstances which produced the dubious "alliance" with the brewers and bottlers and which enlisted their co-operation as such a loss of valuable scrap metal.

3. Investigators for the Senate Truman Committee are checking the facts in several large cities to provide the basis for further Congressional inquiry.

4. The disclosure of the full effects of the WPB-bottlers and brewers deal in The Christian Science Monitor Sept. 16 has recently been followed by nation-wide newspaper publicity which is finding a responsible public opinion which is likely to bring considerable pressure to bear upon the right place.

Columnist Joins Campaign

Latest to take up the campaign is Drew Pearson, who in his widely syndicated column "Washington Merry-Go-Round" points out that the Conservation Branch, headed by Lessing Rosenwald, formerly an associate of Mr. Nelson at Sears, Roebuck & Co., has shown a woeful lack of understanding of the American people regarding the collection of tin cans.

"Most people," he writes, "who have not spent all their lives inside the paneled walls of Wall Street should know that a large part of the United States, particularly the South and Midwest, are temperate—even bone dry. They should also know that most American housewives, even while not drys, would object to having the brewers inject themselves into the tin-can-collection campaign and skim about 50 per cent of the cans.

"Most executives should also know that the American people are so anxious to win this war they will gladly save their cans and deliver them to a community center, without any help from the brewers, even if the brewers were not going to take a single can from what they collect.

"However, Mr. Rosenwald didn't understand this. So now he has thousands of irate housewives and temperance organizations bombarding him with letters, while preachers in the Midwest exhort their congregations not to participate in the tin-can collection.

"All of this, even if it did not curtail the amount of scrap going into bombs and airplanes, undermines public confidence in the WPB, Mr. Nelson, and, to some extent, in the whole war effort."

There is increasing confirmation of the fact, cited in these columns 10 days ago, that the brewers are prospering so hugely that they hardly need special privileges from the WPB. Following are given as some of the reasons for this prosperity:

1. The Office of Defense Transportation, by orders No. 5 and 6, requires brewers to reduce deliveries 25 per cent and confine them within city limits. This is Santa Claus in disguise. Previously, beer trucks were making six to ten calls a week, and the ODT order has enabled brewers to do what they should have done for themselves. It also cuts labor costs with no backfire from the unions.

2. By Crown Conservation Order M-106, the brewers were allowed metal for bottle caps up to 60 per cent of the tonnage they used last year. But by reducing the weight of the metal from 105-pound stock to 90 pounds, they actually get 70 per cent of last year's caps instead of 60 per cent. And this is virgin metal, before they began getting tin cans.

3. The new system of using 32-ounce bottles (quarts) instead of 12-ounce bottles (steinies) may even increase beer consumption. At present, dealers are requiring retailers to take two cases of quart bottles for every case they sell of steinies.

"This larger bottle," as Mr. Pearson puts it, "is a brewers' windfall, for it cuts delivery costs, storage costs, the cost of the cap, the label, and, in some cases, the cost of labor. The theory is that once you open a quart bottle of beer you drink it up.

"So all in all, the brewers have not been doing badly. In fact, the beer tax they paid to the United States Treasury was $267,000,000 in 1940, $317,000,000 in 1941, and is estimated at $366,000,000 for 1942.

Opposed Collection

"In fact, they have done so well that wiser heads inside the brewing industry, such as Alvin Griesedieck of St. Louis, head of the Brewers' Foundation, P. F. Cusick of Scranton, and Edwin J. Anderson of Detroit, opposed the collection of tin cans because they believed it would engender bad public relations for the brewers."

Trade journals as well as daily newspapers are interesting themselves in this situation, and the latest issue of Barron's national business and financial weekly illustrates the directness with which the WPB is being criticized for its attitude. Mentioning that WPB has a number of "sour spots," Barron's proceeds to ask pointed questions and cites pointed facts. It says:

"Who pulled the strings on the deal which is turning an estimated 100,000 tons of steel scrap over to the brewers and bottlers for caps in payment for their patriotic service in collecting tin cans?

"Nelson convenes newspaper editors, begs them to put on a tremendous scrap drive. President says folks are not digging in their cellars deep enough. Elmer Davis has in the works a big whoopderoo campaign. Word spreads that steel furnaces are running at less than capacity for lack of scrap.

"Yet the Conservation Section and the Containers' Branch of WPB works out a deal to let the brewers and soft-drink dispensers rake off cream of scrap collection. Tin-scrap section chief who protested was demoted: Why?

"A few figures: Potential can scrap, 1,000,000 tons. Of this, 10,000 tons tin; 990,000 detinned steel. In big cans (hotels, restaurants, etc.), estimated total, 150,000 tons. Brewers and bottlers are allowed to stamp out caps from big cans, send trimmings to Uncle Sam."

Prices and Your Purse: Sacrifice Now Will Help

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 26

Do this now to help win the war:

Cut your speed to 35 miles an hour.

Hold your meat consumption to 2½ pounds a week. Later these sacrifices will be compulsory, but you can help by not waiting for Government orders.

No Watermelons?

City folks may not get any watermelons next summer. Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard told Congress this week that their production may have to be banned to save fertilizer, transportation and labor.

Nuts Are Coming

Cheer up! Nuts are coming along in near-record supply. Walnuts, pecans, almonds, filberts and other domestic tree nuts have been designated a victory food special from Nov. 9 through Nov. 21, assuring plenty for the Thanksgiving table.

Rail Fares in South

Railroad fares in passenger coaches throughout the South are scheduled to go up from 1.65 cents a mile to 2.2 cents beginning Oct. 1. Leon Henderson has protested in behalf of the traveling consumer.

How to Save Heat

If you live in one of the 30 States where fuel oil is to be rationed, you'll need to save heat in other ways beside reducing temperatures to 65 degrees.

Here are ways the Office of War Information suggests:

If you insist on having bedroom windows open at night, close your door tightly and put a rug or blanket over the crack. Close sunrooms tightly during cold weather.

Don't heat the garage if you have antifreeze.

Keep window shades lowered except when sun is shining brightly. Insulation afforded between the window and shade by the air pocket may save from 5 to 10 per cent in fuel.

Fuel in N. E.

The Government is trying hard to get fuel oil to New England where the crisis is greatest.

Price ceilings on cord wood in that area have been raised to encourage salvage of more hurricane lumber for home fireplaces this winter. Better pay more than go cold, OPA tells householders.

Fats Withheld

Indication that housewives are not turning back enough grease to their butchers came this week in WPB's order reducing by 10 per cent the amount of fats and oil used in the manufacture of soap, shortening, and mayonnaise. Glycerine for United Nations ammunition must come from somewhere. If housewives don't contribute enough, it has to be withheld at source.

Rush Against Time

Fuel oil rationers are rushing against time. Coupon rationing is scheduled to start Oct. 1. Thus far nobody has announced where consumer shall sign up or when. The date may be shoved back until Oct. 15.

WPB Missionaries

Ten business women were sent out by WPB this week as missionaries to stir up interest of other women in various salvage campaigns.

The women who will work closely with local salvage officials are Miss Alice Haley, New York; Miss Helen Robertson, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Sally Woodward, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Essie Elliott, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Jean MacDougall, Chicago; Miss Ruth Atwater, Washington; Miss Edwina Nolan, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. Vivian Shirley Nason, Philadelphia; Miss Mabel Flanley, New York, and Miss Grace Hartley, Atlanta, Ga.

Week-End Travel

Dont' travel week ends if you can help it, ODT Director Eastman pleads once more.

Persons traveling on Government or private business are now helping to reduce train and bus congestion by going and coming in the middle of the week, but the general public still bogs down facilities over the week end. An ODT survey shows 21 per cent of the total ticket sales are made on Saturday.

Newspapers Helping

If nobody comes for your scrap, don't sit back and complain.

"Take it to the nearest salvage depot," says WPB. "If there isn't a salvage depot nearby, call your salvage committee. Be sure your scrap gets into the fight."

More than 1,400 daily newspapers are helping the Government get in the scrap now and are ready to give advice.

Louis-Conn Bout Barred By Stimson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Army circles did not think there was much chance today that Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, would change his mind about canceling the Joe Louis-Billy Conn bout, in spite of the offer of the two soldier heavyweights and Promoter Mike Jacobs to stage the fight "for nothing."

The heavyweight champion and his No. 1 challenger made the offer last night, several hours after Mr. Stimson had called off the Oct. 12 bout with the statement that "the standards and interests of the Army do not permit the proposed contest to be carried out."

Both Sergeant Joe and Corporal Billy thought it was "a shame" that the $300,000 worth of tickets already sold for the tussle would have to be turned back "instead of going to Army emergency relief."

Mr. Jacobs, who had been requested by the War Department to promote the fight originally, immediately added that if permission were received under the offer of the fighters, he would be willing to "bankroll" the fight, "which is something no one has done up to now." Earlier Mr. Jacobs had explained that War Boxing, Inc., the organization the War Department had named to run the bout, was supposed to have financed the show for $75,000, but that this never had been done and that he had paid $15,000 in promotional and ticket expenses for the organization.

Mr. Stimson's cancellation of the fight followed several hours of conferences with Maj. Gen. A. D. Surles, head of the Army's public relations, and various members of War Boxing, Inc. One of the "details" was the $135,451.53 which the War Department had promised the fighters were to get to pay certain of their debts. This total had been broken down this way: $59,805.50 owed by Sergeant Louis to Mr. Jacobs; $34,500 owed by Corporal Conn to Mr. Jacobs; $41,146.03 owed by Sergeant Louis to John Roxborough, one of his co-managers.

The War Secretary did not say just what there was about the arrangements that did not meet with the Army's "standards and interests," nor did he explain just which details had shocked him and caused him to start his investigation 24 hours earlier. He did point out, however, that there was no "reflection upon the principals" in the fight, that he appreciated the fact that Sergeant Louis gave to war relief his entire purses in his fights earlier this year with Abe Simon and Buddy Baer, and that members of War Boxing, Inc., had "given their devoted and patriotic services" in the matter.

Mr. Stimson also ordered the two fighters to "return at once to their military duties." Sergeant Louis had come from the cavalry base at Fort Riley, Kan., for the fight and Corporal Conn had been stationed at Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island, New York City.

Waacs Drive Last Month Without Denting a Fender

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 26 (AP)—Maybe it's the influence of the Waacs, or maybe the Army is naturally gallant. In reporting how 25 women had made out last month driving staff cars, Col. Milton Boone, commanding officer of the California Quartermaster Depot, said "There hasn't been a single accident, not even a dented fender."

Lottery Plot on World Series Smashed at Chicago by F. B. I.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Justice Department announced yesterday that 47 members of a million dollar lottery ring planning to distribute hundreds of thousands of World Series baseball tickets had been seized by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation operating in 32 cities.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F. B. I., said the ring leaders were Christ Bauer and Ernest Bauer, Arthur Jaun and William J. Santa, all of Chicago.

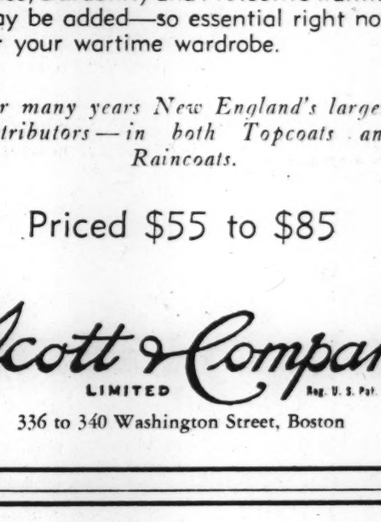
They were enjoying "one of the most successful years" in the distribution of "Square Deal" baseball lottery tickets through a network of more than 300 distributors in 37 States, Mr. Hoover said.

The tickets were printed, the F. B. I. chief added, at the South Suburban Press Inc., Blue Island, Ill., a Chicago suburb.

Mr. Hoover said that large quantities of baseball and Treasury balance lottery sheets were found at the plant and that press forms were prepared for the printing of the World Series lottery tickets. He estimated the plant value at more than $70,000.

In Chicago, United States Attorney J. Albert Woll authorized complaints against the arrested ring leaders and announced their cases would be presented to a Federal grand jury there in a week or two. Specifically they were charged with conspiring "to cause to be deposited with an express agency papers purporting to be chances dependent upon the event of a lottery for transportation from one state to another."

Maximum penalty upon conviction is two years' imprisonment and a $10,0000 fine.



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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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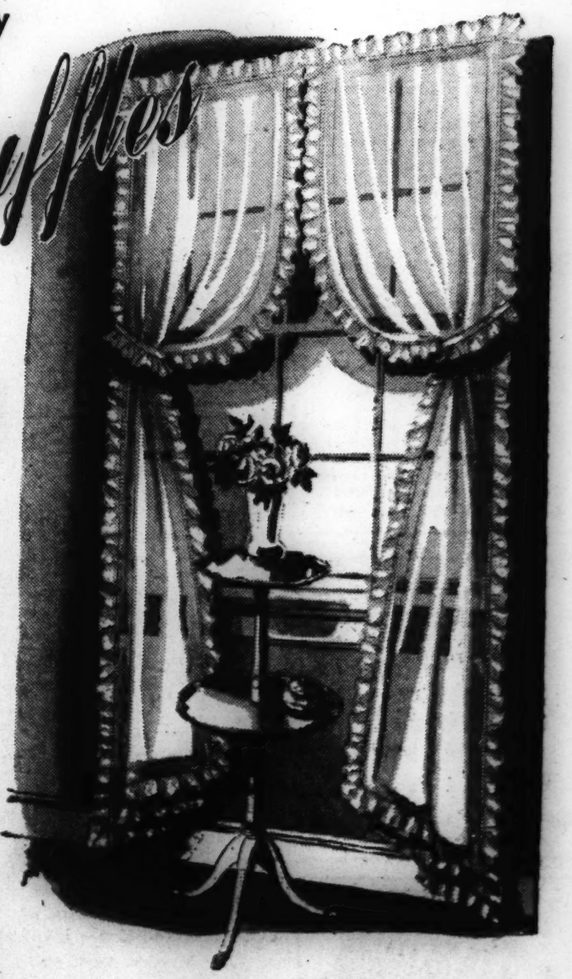

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Earnings in Massachusetts War Plants Soar to All-Time Peak

Stores Hit By Loss Of Employees

War demands drove up earnings in the manufacturing plants of Massachusetts again last month to a new all-time high. But construction workers lost on the average $2.61 a week, and nearly 1,000 employees quit the retail stores.

These figures from the Division of Labor Statistics at the State House in Boston indicate the extent of the trends that the war is forcing.

Here is the latest bird's eye view:

Manufacturing: Average weekly earnings of 492,102 wage earners $36.76. Increase from July to August 55 cents a week, or 1.5 per cent. Number of new workers going into industry during the month, 4,459.

Wholesale and retail trade: Net loss of 1,311 persons during the month 383 in wholesale establishments and 928 in retail. Decrease amounted to 1.5 per cent.

Construction industry: Loss of 1,389 persons or 7.3 per cent. Average earnings a week in August were $48.18, compared with $50.79 in July. Private building and heavy construction work declined, but highway construction gained.

Public utilities: Slight increase in employment and in total wages paid.

Municipal employment: No change in percentage of employment, but a very small advance in total wages.

Miscellaneous: Principal increase occurred in Boston due to greater arrivals of ships, bringing advance in employment and earnings to freight handlers and stevedores. The main decrease was found in quarrying and nonmetallic industries, caused by lack of business.

In manufacturing, the biggest rises in employment included rubber, women's clothing, metal alloys and stampings, and confectionery.

The major decrease was found in the making of furniture.

Among the cities where highest average earnings in manufacturing are registered, Quincy again stood far out in front. Average income in this shipbuilding center moved up to $66.48 a week. This was a gain of 24 cents over the weekly average of the previous month.

Weekly averages in other cities showed:

Beverly	$51.54
Chicopee	46.37
Springfield	46.08
Lynn	44.85
Worcester	44.12
Pittsfield	40.45

Fall River, the big textile city, again stood at the bottom of the list with average earnings of $23.70 a week. Other low averages showed up in Newton with $25.21, Leominster $25.60, Malden $26.22, Haverhill $26.36, Lowell $26.41, Framingham $26.77, and Chelsea $26.97.

What the shipbuilders average is not disclosed, as the Department of Labor and Industries does not itemize any individual company. The Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy is so dominantly the one big shipbuilding concern in the State that any reports on ship workers' wages would mean Fore River.

Among the industries, however, which are recorded, workers in machine shops draw the highest average earnings with $47.18. Iron and steel came next with $43.61. Newspaper printing, long at the top, stood third last month with $43.38. The others above $40 were metal stampings, alloys, etc., $42.91, foundries $42.37, and makers of textile machinery parts $41.58.

While the returns to the State from many thousands of concerns are not exhaustive, they are representative of the different types of employment.

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By a Staff Photographer

All Heads of Women's Clubs

In the receiving line at yesterday's luncheonette for club presidents, given by the Boston City Federation of Organizations, were, left to right, Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Max Ulin, President of the Boston City Federation; Mrs. Hubert A. Fraser, President of the Quincy Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Alden H. Speare, President of the Newton City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Clubwomen Told to Push War Efforts

"Choose the thing you do best and do more of it," was the advice Mrs. Herbert F. French gave clubwomen yesterday when she spoke at the Presidents' Luncheonette held by the Boston City Federation of Organizations.

It was one of Mrs. French's first appearances at club meetings since her election as President of the Massachusetts State Federation. Introduced by Mrs. Max Ulin, President of the City Federation, Mrs. French told the more than 70 club Presidents that the War Relief Committee of the State Federation recently had an order from a New England Army air field for 3,000 sweaters, 3,000 helmets, and 3,000 pairs of socks.

Although the filling of this order involves about $4,000, Mrs. French said she had not the slightest doubt that the women of the Federation would fill it. To be of service to the United States she said was the primary purpose of this year's clubwoman. Next she listed in importance attention to community problems. "We are members of the army on the home front," she said, "and it is up to us to see that the projects and improvements that have been started in the community continue to function and grow as before."

Mrs. French urged clubwomen to help "get in the scrap" and, above all, to exercise their privilege and duty of voting on Nov. 3.

"This war is being fought to preserve democracy," said Mrs. French, listing the point which she felt came third. "The truest test of democracy is the making and keeping of friends."

"Although I do not believe in concerted drives for membership," Mrs. French declared, "the woman's club should stand for something in the community so that women want to belong to it."

"Make and keep new friends," she urged, and added that she looked for each club to increase its membership this year.

In conclusion she said, "May this Boston City Federation continue to be a constructive force, a power for good, and a vehicle of the American spirit."

Mrs. Ulin also introduced Mrs. Howard Spaulding, Sixth District Director and President of the Women's Charity Club, who announced a District Conference on Dec. 11 in Boston.

Speakers at the keynote meeting of the City Federation, Oct. 16 at the Young Women's Christian Association, will be: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, William Bingham, athletic director at Harvard University and head of the Collegiate Athletic Association of America, in charge of athletics in the Naval aviation forces, whose subject will be "What Youth Expects of us in These Times"; and Prof. Crane Brinton, of the Department of History at Harvard University, whose topic is "What Price Victory?"

Backing the War

The war may not be won in the club meeting, nor the world's problems solved there, but frankly if everybody put as much wholehearted effort into their share of the war work as the women's clubs are doing into theirs—well, all we can say is, it would be a very fine thing.

What brings this on is the fact that still another major group of women's clubs in their opening meeting of the season are concentrating attention on war needs and how to meet them. The Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs holds its Fall Board Meeting and Institute on Saturday and Sunday, October 3 and 4, at the Roger Smith Hotel, Holyoke, and the Institute, to be held Saturday afternoon, will consider "What is the Contribution of Business and Professional Women in the War Crisis?"

This Federation has a list of achievements longer even than its name, and is among the most active women's groups in the country. Miss Viola Manseau of New Bedford is State President, and will preside at the Board meeting Sunday morning. Here again the theme is distinctly martial and reflects the preoccupation of American women in the war effort. "Mobilize for Democracy on Four Battlefronts" is to be the rallying cry of this meeting, the four fronts being those of Ideas, Production, the Community, and Peace.

All the members of this Federation—in fact, all members of the individual clubs therein—are workers, women with jobs in industry and commerce, or active members of the professions. They know what it is to get things done, and when they come together in an Institute such as this one results are bound to be forthcoming.

The first session, they announce, will concern itself with "War Needs in Massachusetts," the second with "How are the Individual Clubs and the State Federation equipped to meet these needs?"

Belmont League

One of New England's most alert Leagues of Women Voters—the Belmont League—will open the season Tuesday with a tea at the Unitarian Parish House.

Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, new President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, will be the chief speaker, her subject, "Through the League to the Public."

The tea, which will be at 2:30 o'clock, is being sponsored by the memberships committee which includes Mrs. James Marvin Baty, chairman; Mrs. Ives Hendrick, Mrs. David R. Pokross, Mrs. Augustus S. Rose, Mrs. Francis Kennedy, Mrs. Edward H. Robertson, Mrs. Vernon C. Stoneman, Mrs. Clarence Nickerson, and Mrs. John Gaffey. Mrs. Clara Cornwall Miller is chairman of arrangements and is being assisted by Mrs. Basil Bibby, Mrs. Heinrich H. Brugsch, Mrs. Harold S. Wilkins, Mrs. Basil C. Despotes, and Mrs. H. C. Cover.

Pourers will be Mrs. Harold R. Tosdal, Mrs. H. M. Westergaard, Mrs. Corey Chamberlin, and Mrs. Howard A. Stockwell.

Nonmembers are invited to this first event of the year.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 9.1 meg., 32.9 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: "The War at Sea"—Talk by H. C. Ferraby. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—7:30 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 9.1 meg., 32.9 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, Sept. 27

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Talk by L. W. Brockington. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Sir Norman Birkett. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Sept. 28

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04me, 11.79me, and 15.28me, Mondays, through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04me, 9.70me, and 11.73me, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Sept. 27

3:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Charles Dant's Or.; War Bond.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Edwin Le Mar, Organist.
5:15 p. m.—South African Way.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mandolettes.
6:45 p. m.—NBC Salon Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

2:30 p. m.—Telegraphic reports Brooklyn at Philadelphia baseball game.
4:30 p. m.—Network Program.
4:45 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansani"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Baseball-football scores.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Navy Bulletin Board.
7:00 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—California Melodies.
9:00 p. m.—America Loves a Melody.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Tropical Serenade.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Boyd Raeburn's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

For Sunday, Sept. 27

W47B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—International Council on Religious Education.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:35 p. m.—Petite Musical.
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Reed, Tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String Quartette.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Symphonic Strings.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

2:00 p. m.—"I Hear American Singing."
2:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."
4:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—"Hawaii Calls"; Music.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow," drama.
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
6:30 p. m.—"Anchors Aweigh"; Navy Show.
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commentator.
10:15 p. m.—"Mutual Goes to a Party."
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You" British Government Officials reply to questions from U. S. listeners.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Sept. 28

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Police Helpers To Pound Bricks

Auxiliary policemen in Boston will pound the pavements at least four hours a week from now on, Superintendent Edward J. Fallon nounced yesterday.

The volunteer policemen will patrol in pairs, mostly at night, and will be armed with a night stick, a badge, and a steel helmet. They will not interfere with the normal police duties but will be permitted to make arrests in cases of a serious nature.

Purpose of the new ruling, Mr. Fallon said, is to give the volunteers more actual experience than they have had hitherto.

Woman as Postmaster At Little Compton, R. I.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Grace B. Almy as Postmaster of Little Compton, R. I.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04me, 9.70me, 11.73me

6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, Sept. 27

WRUL, 15.85me, 17.75me, 6.04me, 9.70me

2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
3:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World." Recorded.
3:45 p. m.—Variety Program for Britain.
5:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:45 p. m.—Religious Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:15 p. m.—Command Performance For Servicemen.
6:45 p. m.—Sports Roundup.

WBOS, 11.87me (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

N. E. Waves Called for Duty Oct. 6

The first Waves to be selected from this naval district for the opening class at the United States Naval Training School, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., have received orders to report at the School on Oct. 6.

As a result, 76 New England young women today are making rapid plans for a new life in uniform, and will join 824 others from various naval districts over the country, to make up the first class of 900.

Those who have been in training at the School for the past month are not considered as comprising the first regular class, since they were being prepared as personnel to help organize the School, or as procurement officers in the naval districts.

Those ordered to the training school to report on Oct. 6 are:

Hazel Helen Aicardi, West Roxbury, Mass.
Janet Derby Allington, Cambridge, Mass.
Lillian Arcine Arslanian, Springfield, Mass.
Mary Elizabeth Augusta, Boston.
Hope Bacheler, So. Hadley Falls, Mass.
Mary Louise Bates, Salem, Mass.
Mary Moore Beatty, Brighton, Mass.
Frances Elizabeth Bladsas, Webster, Mass.
Grace Eleanor Bissell, Canton, Mass.
Bertha Caroline Borden, So. Portland, Maine.
Dorothy Alene Brennan, Salem, Mass.
Barbara Marguerite Brown, Marlboro, Mass.
Lois Brown, Milton, Mass.
Susan Apthorp Bulfinch, Dover, Mass.
Ann Lorraine Canney, Cambridge, Mass.
Virginia Rockwood Carlson, Springfield, Mass.
Jane E. Cartwright, Bennington, Vt.
Janet Hunter Chafee, Providence, R. I.
Frances Louise Cobb, Howard, R. I.
Ruth Frances Coburn, Worcester, Mass.
Helen Joan Coleman, Brookline, Mass.
Janet Alene Conant, Whitman, Mass.
Lillian Catherine Cryan, Lynn, Mass.
Harriet Wenger Davis, Waban, Mass.
Ann Popham Deely, Lee, Mass.
Barbara Lovell Dickinson, Winchester, Mass.
Frances Margaret Doehler, Newton, Mass.
Helen Dorothy Doyle, Nashua, N. H.
Dorothy Eli, Newtonville, Mass.
Elizabeth Fowler, Boston.
Ann Louise Gilbert, Belmont, Mass.
Marguerite Goodrich, West Weymouth, Mass.
Helen Elizabeth Grady, Brockton, Mass.
Celeste Frances Griffin, West Barrington, R. I.
Lucille Guffanti, Longmeadow, Mass.
Marjorie Louise Hargreaves, Pawtuxet, R. I.
Barbara Ellen Hartshorn, Cambridge, Mass.
Jane Hathaway, Swampscott, Mass.
Frances Ellen Hennessey, Boston.
Marielouise Hinman, Portland, Maine.
Mary Sheppard Holt, Portland, Maine.
Anne S. Homans, Brookline, Mass.
Helen Barbara Hunter, Providence, R. I.
Marion Grace Hutton, Belmont, Mass.
Virginia Anne Hyland, Newtonville, Mass.
Mary Louise Imrie, Boston.
Virginia Dare Keene Malden, Mass.
Catherine Scribner Laflin, Ellsworth, Maine.
Helen Grace Lancaster, Augusta, Maine.
Virginia Pales Lane, Foxboro, Mass.
Mary Elizabeth Leighton, Alfred, Maine.
Josephine Constance Li Vecchi, Hartford, Conn.
Carolyn Wheeler Lord, Providence, R. I.
Edna Mae Maddox, Brookline, Mass.
Elizabeth Marvin Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Priscilla Metcalf, Cambridge, Mass.
Faith Moffat, Boston.
Caroline Townsend Monks, Brookline, Mass.
Jane Newhall, Williamstown, Mass.
Esther Odell, Salem, Mass.
Eleanor Dorothy Pearlson, Cambridge, Mass.
Ann Louise Plankenhorn, Boston.
Elizabeth Pratt, Marshfield, Mass.
Mary Patricia Regan, Cambridge, Mass.
Florence Clarke Rooney, Dorchester, Mass.
Elinor Joan Rowe, Cambridge, Mass.
Ann Ruggles, Providence, R. I.
Arlene Mary Sheenan, Falmouth, Mass.
Helen Rothwell Shepard, Marblehead Neck, Mass.
Rebecca Silbovitz, Revere, Mass.
Sylvia Martin Thomas, Boston.
Shirley King Thomson, Swampscott, Mass.
Helen Lee Thurston, Ocean Park, Maine.
Katharine Wolcott Toll, Cambridge, Mass.
Marianne Wentworth, Cambridge, Mass.
Alice Mae Wilson, Wellesley, Mass.

Miss Mary Louise Imrie of Boston is at present a member of the Library staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Reporter: Music.	Army-Navy House Party	Moniter Views the News
12:15	Madeleine Carroll.	"Mystery Money Quiz";	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk: Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; 'Victory'	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Launching of S. S.	Launching S. S. Lex-	Launching S. S. Lex-	Launching S. S. Lex-	Launching S. S. Lex-
1:15	Lexington	ington	ington	ington	ington
1:30	Democratic State	Al & Lee Reiser, piano.	All Out for Victory	News Service	Music at Game Time
1:45	Committee; from	U. S. Coast Guard	News Service	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Music at Game Time
2:00	Faneuil Hall	Fantasy in Melody	Matinee in Rhythm	Jerry Wald's Orchestra.	Boston University-Amer-
2:15	Dem. State Com.	Fantasy in Melody	Holy Cross - Dartmouth	Jerry Wald's Orchestra.	ican International foot-
2:30	News Service	Air Express Music	football game	Telegraphic reports:	ball game
2:45	Michigan - Great	Fishermen's Program	Holy Cross - Dartmouth	Brooklyn at Phila-	Boston University-Amer-
3:00	Lakes Naval Train-	Royal Canadian Band	football game	delphia baseball game	ican International foot-
3:15	ing Station football	"Let's Waltz"	Holy Cross - Dartmouth	Telegraphic reports:	ball game
3:30	game	Air Express Music	football game	Brooklyn at Phila-	Boston University-Amer-
3:45	Mich.-G. Lakes g'me	Saturday Serenade	Holy Cross - Dartmouth	delphia baseball game	ican International game
4:00	News; Michigan-	News Service	football game	Brooklyn at Philadelphia	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	Great Lakes Naval	Air Express Music	Holy Cross - Dartmouth	baseball game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Training Station	String Concert	football game	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	football game	String Concert	Holy Cross-Dartmouth	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Michigan - Great	Air Express Music	"Half and Half": music.	University of Minnesota-	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15	Lakes football	Air Express Music	'Half and Half": music.	University of Pitts-	show
5:30	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young	Three Suns Trio	burgh football game	Carmen Miranda, songs.
5:45	brook: orchestra	Americans	Ramin & Bauer, Piano.	Minnesota-Pittsburgh	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter.	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Baseball scores; Sports.
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Music	"World's Series" reports	Baseball-football scores.	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt:	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music.	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Gridiron Parade	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform.	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says";	Navy Bulletin Board:	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform.	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Man Battle Stations	"Swop Night"	Football Review	"Confidentially Yours"	Dramatization
7:45	Musical program	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air"	"Torpedoes in Night": dr.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Soldiers With	Roy Porter, News	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Visit to American Eagle	Excursions in Science
8:15	Wings": guests	"Gibbs & Finney": sk.	serial	Club in London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Commandos: drama	Danny Thomas Variety	'Truth or Consequences':	California Melodies: or-	Launching S. S. Lex-
8:45	Commandos; News.	Show	quiz program	chestra; songs	ington: recording
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Green Hornet": Drama	National Barn Dance:	America Love a Melody:	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Green Hornet": Drama	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire, soprano;	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	"Hot Copy": newspaper	Mario Berini, tenor;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Glenn Miller's Or.: Music	serial	orch.: chorus: talk	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	Dance Orchestra	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news.	Five Star News
10:15	Dan. J. Tobin, Pres.,	Meet the Band	'Labor for Victory'; talks	"Tropical Serenade"; or-	Pete Herhan's Orchestra
10:30	Teamsters' Union.	John Gunther; Orch.	Ted Steele's Club	chestra; tenor	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
10:45	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Ted Steele's Club	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Nelson Olmstead, stories	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Charlie Wohlke's Orch.	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burh Burh-	News Service	News; Charles M. Cour-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, organ recital	Religious program	boin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	nade"	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"	program	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air.	'Sunday Morning Music'	"Highlights of the Bible"	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air.	'Sunday Morning Music'	"Highlights of the Bible"	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Pk Street Church	"Thrilling Stories of	Australian News	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Services	Vi & Vilma: songs; piano	Walter Compton, News	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	Operetta
11:15	Church"; guest	Services	Rockies: orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:30	Invitation to	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	Operetta
11:45	Learning: guests	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert & Sullivan Oper.
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Sunday Down South":	News; Dance orchestra	News report
12:15	"Womanspeer"	Weekly War Journal	music	Dance orchestra	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall Symphony	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists;	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Studio Interviews	Music Hall: Symphony	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	Piano Club of Air.	Orchestra; soloists	Ted Steele: novacord	Camp Wheeler Post Band	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	News; Bobby Tucker	Cavalcade of Song	Clarence Fuhrman's Or.	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	and chorus	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Studio speaker
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	Dance Review
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Political Talk	Religious program	Dance Review
2:30	"Our Secret Weapon'	Show of Yesterday and	Round Table Discussion.	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Rhythm Boys; News	Today; Paul V. McNutt	Round Table Discussion.	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broad-	News Service	News; Musicale	'I Hear America Singing'	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15	casting Symphony;	Poetry and organ	World News Parade	'I Hear America Singing'	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30	Bernard Herr-	Pan Americana; music.	'The Army Hour'; drama;	"Halls of Montezuma";	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:45	mann, conductor	Pan Americana; music.	speakers; band; choir	Marine Corps Show	Scandinavian Melodies.
4:00	Columbia Broad-	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	"Reviewing Stand"; aus-	Religious program
4:15	casting Symphony	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	International Council on	Young Peoples Church of	"Chiffon Swing"
4:45	Or.; James Melton	O'Leary, songs	Religious Education	Air: speaker	Irish Music
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	NBC Symphony Orches-	"Hawaii Calls"; music	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15	Swarthout; Deanna	Hal Peroid's Orch.	tra; Desire DeFauw,	"Hawaii Calls"; music	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Taylor; or.; chorus	Patriotic Religious Ser-	conductor	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Music
5:45	Wm. Shirer, News.	vices: music; talks	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Music
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Garden Gossip	"First Nighter"; "Thar	Baseball scores; News.
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	U. S. Coast Guard Band	She Blows"	Negro Spirituals
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Concert Memories	'The Great Gildersleeve':	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	"Orchid to You"; songs.	drama	Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	Actors' Home prgm	Newscast	Lionel Barrymore in	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:15	Melody Weavers	Man Battle Stations	"Mayor of the Town";	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:30	"We, the People, at	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	'Bandwagon"; Sid Hoff's	Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War': interviews	ley, m. c.	Or.; Tobe Reed, m. c.	Britain: reports	Services
8:00	World News	Earl Godwin, News	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of the	Central Baptist Church
8:15	World News	Gibbs & Finney, sketch	McCarthy; D. Ameche	Air	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album
8:45	drama; E. Sevareid	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, News	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Readers Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Hour	Hour
9:30	Star Theater: Jane	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Froman; or.; songs	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, News	Phil Saltman's Show
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus.	'Mutual Goes to a Party'	Case
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News report
10:45	America Needs Scrap	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	OEM Dramatic Series	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00	News; E. Sevareid	News; "Your Sunday	News Commentator	News Service	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:15	They Live Forever.	Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger; news	Dance orchestra	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	They Live Forever.	"Your Sunday Sympho-	Dramatization	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance Orchestra	ny"; News	Dramatization	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara-Lu

'Eve of St. Mark,' 'Count Me In,' 'Beat the Band' Continue Next Week

New Influx Due on Oct. 5 When Three Shows Arrive

Boston will stand pat for the coming week with the three stage shows now in town. No new productions are scheduled to arrive until Monday, Oct. 5, when three open on the same evening; and none of those now here is due to depart before Saturday, Oct. 3.

At the Wilbur, Maxwell Anderson's new war play, "The Eve of St. Mark," will begin Monday the final week of a 10-day engagement preliminary to New York. At the Shubert, George Abbott's new musical comedy, "Beat the Band," is about to embark on the second week of a three-week visit. At the Majestic, "Count Me In" already has three big weeks at the box office to its credit and will start Monday on a fourth and final week before departing for New York.

* * *

Lem Ward, whose direction of "The Eve of St. Mark" is one of the notable features of that Playwrights' Company production, directed two plays in New York last season. They were "Brooklyn U. S. A." and "Uncle Harry." William Prince, who plays the leading part of the young soldier, appeared in New York last season in the revival of "Ah, Wilderness." Mary Rolfe, ingénue of the company, has acted in some of George Abbott's productions. Aline MacMahon, now more familiar on the screen than on the stage, has not been seen before the footlights in Boston within recent memory.

The play, according to representatives of the Playwrights' Company, was written by Maxwell Anderson in response to a request from the National Theater Conference for a play concerning and addressed to young people in America which might be performed by college and amateur groups. Some 15 productions, it is said, have been arranged in as many cities of the East, Middle West, Southwest and Far West to take place simultaneously with the professional New York run which starts in October.

* * *

David Lichine, well known as a dancer, is nevertheless a new name in the theater. Mr. Lichine, who created and directed the dances for "Beat the Band," George Abbott's musical comedy at the Shubert, came to this country from Russia nine years ago and has become an American citizen. Mr. Abbott became interested in him last spring, when the producer was vacationing in Havana.

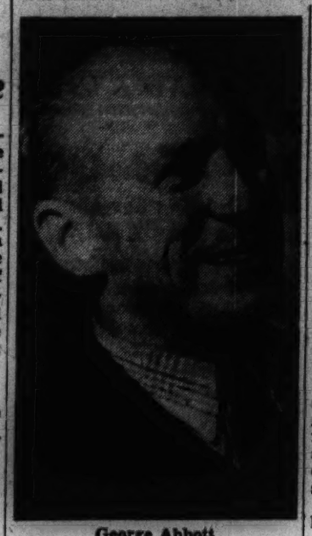
Mr. Abbott interviewed the young choregrapher and made arrangements for him to direct the dances for "Beat the Band," at almost the same time, he was invited to Hollywood by his friend and compatriot, Gregory Ratoff.

Lichine spent most of the summer working on Ratoff's new picture for Columbia, "Something to Shout About." In it, he directs the dancing ensemble, and dances with Janet Blair in a Chinese ballet. In his first Hollywood venture, he created dances to the tunes of Cole Porter.

When he finishes work on "Beat the Band," Lichine hopes to assemble his ballet troupe once more, and travel by clipper to England. A plan has been approved to present his ballet in London and then tour it through the provinces. The company would open with a performance for the benefit of the Winston Churchill Russian Relief Fund. All this, however, is conditional on Lichine's not being called into the United States Army. He has ben conferring with his draft board in New York this week.

* * *

"Count Me In" will open on Broadway the week of Oct. 5. Charles Butterworth, who heads the cast, is making his first stage appearance in Boston since he appeared in "Sweet Adeline" about a dozen years ago. Mary Healey of the movies, who has a featured role, is making her stage debut here. Ann Ronell, a graduate of Radcliffe, composer of the music and lyrics, has written previously "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?" and "Willow, Weep for Me." Robert Alton, director of the choregraphy, is at present represented on Broadway by his work in "By Jupiter" and "Sons o' Fun."



George Abbott

Whose new show, "Beat the Band," continues at the Shubert.

Second Victory Concert

The second in the series of free Victory Concerts for service men at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will present Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and Harrison Keller, violinist, on Sunday Oct. 4, at 4:30.

Connecticut Sheep Raising Is Sought

STORRS, Conn., Sept. 26 (AP)—Community flocks of sheep would be a familiar sight in Fairfield County, where many wealthy New York businessmen have their homes, if Leroy M. Chapman, the county agricultural agent, has his way.

The extension service at the University of Connecticut here has announced that, through Mr. Chapman's efforts, 300 head of sheep have been brought into the County recently and various farmers are raising and breeding them.

Mr. Chapman wants to see more sheep imported and is now suggesting that "some local patriot" fence off a plot where a man and a good sheep dog could herd a community flock, owned jointly by several neighbors.

Mr. Chapman says sheep will help largely to reduce the meat and wool shortage, and, he adds, they make a fine substitute for a lawnmower.

Fish 58,453,449 Pounds Short; Prices Average 3 Cents Higher

Supplies of fresh fish at Boston Fish Pier are less by 58,453,449 pounds—somewhat more than two months' normal supply—than at the corresponding time a year ago, according to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Market News Service at Boston. Prices to fishermen are nearly three cents a pound higher, on an average, than a year ago.

In the summary of the Boston fishing business, the Federal report discloses receipts of fresh fish at the Pier for the first eight months of this year to total 148,496,842 pounds, compared with 206,950,291 pounds for the similar period of 1941. Prices paid to fishermen for the two periods average 5.9 cents a pound and 3.57 cents, respectively.

August receipts alone were 16,779,177 pounds, compared with 25,403,238 pounds in August of last year which fishermen say was a fairly representative month. Prices for August average 6.87 cents a pound to fishermen, against 4.15 a year ago.

Fishermen say the sharp drop in receipts is due chiefly to loss of about half of the trawlers, requisitioned by the Government and not replaced, but they are themselves profiting by the highest prices they have received in many years for their trips.

Swordfish, known as the beefsteak of the sea, has been in smaller supply this season than for many years, because only a few fishermen fitted out their vessels for that branch of the fisheries. The regular ground fisheries attracted the men by high prices and regularity of receipts. Swordfish, on the other hand, offer many hazards and uncertainties of results.

The Federal figures show only 63,350 pounds landed at the fish pier up to Sept. 1 for this season, compared with 366,732 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Log of the Port of Boston

Geodetic Service Change

Lieut.-Commander Francis L. Gallen, in charge of the Northeastern District headquarters of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Boston for the past 18 months, has been transferred to similar position in the Norfolk district. He will be succeeded here by Capt. F. B. T. Siems, who is due to arrive Monday from Washington. He will take over his new duties the latter part of the month.

Seniority Protected

Civil Service or seniority rights of permanent employees of the State who leave their jobs to serve in the merchant marine during the war will be protected in the future, it has just been disclosed. Massachusetts is said to be the first State to adopt such a course.

Prior to the decision of the State Civil Service Commission any State employee who left his work, even to rejoin the merchant marine during the emergency, automatically severed his Civil Service ties.

Office Locations

With many Government offices transferred from the Appraisers' Stores to other quarters, one branch returned to the old location but under a new name. What was formerly the Sea Service Bureau left the Appraisers' Stores for quarters at 89 Broad Street under the name Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration. This department has just moved back to the old location at 408 Atlantic Avenue, with Harrington Pike in charge as Port Representative.

Plays in Prospect

The Damask Cheek—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 5. New play by John van Druten and Lloyd Morris in a production by Dwight Deere Wiman, starring Flora Robson. Mr. van Druten is directing. The play is concerned with a wealthy and well-bred Englishwoman who comes to the United States in search of a husband. New York City in 1909 provides the background.

Life With Father—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 5. Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore head a traveling company in Oscar Serlin's production of Russel Crouse's and Howard Lindsay's play based on Clarence Day's stories. Three weeks' engagement.

Gilbert and Sullivan—At the Majestic, beginning Monday, Oct. 5. Boston Comic Opera Company, directed by R. H. Burnside under the sponsorship of the Messrs. Shubert. "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Iolanthe" will divide the first week of a three-week engagement. Florenz Ames, Bertram Peacock, Robert Pitkin, Morton Bowe, Katherine Judah, June Winters, Marjorie Hayward, and Donald Clark are among the principal players.

Mr. Sycamore—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 12. Comedy by Ketti Frings, presented by the Theater Guild as the first play of the subscription series in Boston. Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, and Claiborne Foster head the cast. The play is based on a story about a postman, who, wearied of walking, gradually took root and turns into a sycamore tree. Lester Vail is directing. Samuel Leve designed the settings.

Priorities of 1942—Probably at the Shubert beginning Monday, Oct. 12. The first of last season's vaudeville shows in New York, presented by Clifford C. Fischer in association with the Messrs. Shubert, with Lou Holtz and Willie Howard to head the cast.

Guest in the House—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 26. Comedy drama from last season in New York about an extremely unpleasant girl who visits a wholesome and happy household. Nancy Kelly heads a cast in which Louise Campbell is featured. Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson wrote the play. Reginald Denham directed the production, which is presented by Stephen and Paul Ames.

This Is the Army—At the Boston Opera House, beginning on Monday, Nov. 16. Irving Berlin's soldier show, going on a nationwide tour after a summer in New York. Mr. Berlin wrote the music. Ezra Stone, who is one of the 300 soldiers in the cast, staged the production. James MacColl, who wrote the dialogue; Robert Sidney and Barclift, who devised the dances, and John Koenig, who designed the settings and costumes, are among the soldiers contributing.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy, Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Eve of St. Mark," by Maxwell Anderson. Featuring Aline MacMahon, William Prince, Mary Rolfe, James Monks. Directed by Lem Ward. Settings by Howard Bay. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Joy Street Playhouse—"Jealousy," by Louis Verneuil. Presented by N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse — "Major Barbara," presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Concert by Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Fenway—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Monastery," 1, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10. "Life of Beethoven," 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:12, 9:41. "Flying with Music," 9:43 a. m., 1:31, 5:04, 7:37. "Battle of Midway." 10:40 a. m., 2:17, 5:45, 9:33.

Kenmore—"Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunn, Patric Knowles, 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day, 2:30, 5:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "A Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern — "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10. "Tombstones," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:20, 8:25. "Battle of Midway." 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Old South Newsreel — "Food Weapon of Conquest." "America Sings with Kate Smith," "Kaltenborn McCrary," "Dover Boys," latest news. Continuous 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:00 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:00 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 12:35, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

R.K.O.-Boston—"Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:25, 8:00, 10:30. Stage show: 11:10, 1:45, 4:20, 7:00.

Scenic—"Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "Battle of Midway." 11:10, a. m., 2:10, 5:05, 8:00.

Seneca Station Theater — "Information Please," "Popular Science," "Argentine Heroes," "It's a Dog's Life," "The Crimea," "Hero Worship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Stuart—"Eve of the Yeng," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:30, 7:00, 8:50.

Tremont—"Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova. 2:30, 11:55 a. m., 7:35, 9:35.

"Foreign Agent," John Sheldon. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Telepix—"Stalingrad," "March of Time," "Glen Gray and Band," "Quebec," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Roxy Hart," Ginger Rogers, George Montgomery. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35. "Mark of Zorro." 9:10, 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Uptown—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:00, 6:35, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:35, 9:05. "About Face," William Tracy. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
Allston: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Adolphe Menjou. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "This Above All" and "The Big Shot." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Gentlemen After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. "Ships With Wings," Leslie Banks.
Coolidge Corner: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Robert Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Cleveland Circle: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Nights in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 1 to 11.
University: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. 3:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," Claude Hulbert. 2, Evenings 7.
Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:11, 5:46, 10:02. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:36, 4:54, 8:10.
Codman Square: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:15, 4:31, 7:47. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Dinning. 2:15, 6:31, 9:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestone: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Pat Knowles. "Ships with Wings," Leslie Banks, Jane Baxter. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:14, 8:11. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:45, 6:13, 9:11.
Park: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins, Brian Donlevy. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, 1:50, 7:40.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patrick Knowles. "Ships with Wings," Leslie Banks, Jane Baxter. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 2, 5:45, 9:30. "True to the Army," Jerry Colonna. 3:35, 6:50, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "The Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," "Jesse James," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:25, 5:33, 8:41. Newsreels and shorts. 1:30, 4:38, 7:46.
Mystic: "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris, Marguerite Chapman. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:15, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Sundown Jim," John Kimbrough. 2:35, 5:39, 8:38. "Mad Dr. of Market Street," Una Merkel, Claire Dodd. 3:38, 6:42, 9:42.
Strand: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:18, 5:35, 8:52. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:18, 4:35, 7:52.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:40, 8:15. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2:25, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Ships With Wings." J. Clements. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Morgan. 2, 8.
Strand: "Mrs Miniver." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Hayfoot," William Tracy, Jimmy Gleason. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 2, 8.
Boulevard: Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-in Theater: "Joan of Paris" and "Week-End for Three." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2, 8.
Strand: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Stardust on the Bage," Gene Autry. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon, Mary Anderson. 2:18, 7:54. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:34, 8:10.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Corgan. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Life of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1 and 8.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "She Knew All the Answers" and "Blue, White, and Perfect." Dusk to Midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 2:44, 8:01. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 5:15, 9:37.

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Hitler and His Generals Split on Strategy in East

Continued from Page 1

tempt and are ready to listen to proposals for a compromise peace.

The majority of the generals, on the other hand, including Marshal von Bock, are described as holding the view that unless the Russians are knocked out completely this year, the coming spring will see the Germans faced simultaneously not only with a powerful Russian offensive but also with the prospect of really big landings in the West, mass revolts throughout Occupied Europe, and a strong Anglo-American offensive in North Africa.

In order to cope with the three latter contingencies, Marshall von Bock and company are said to be convinced that German forces in Russia will have to be reduced by one third and they believe this cannot be done unless Moscow and Leningrad are taken and the Soviet Regime smashed.

Which policy ultimately will be adopted has not yet emerged. It may be neither. It is increasingly evident that the German timetable is seriously awry in Russia and it remains to be seen whether the German Army is capable of prolonging the summer offensive beyond Stalingrad and September.

Meanwhile, Italians who are working in Germany are known to be increasingly dissatisfied. The vast majority, having been forced to go to Germany against their inclination, would welcome an opportunity to get to their homes. So, too, would prisoners of war, large numbers of whom are working on the land.

Another Sign of Weakness

Another sign of weakness which has just appeared (surprising though it may seem) is an increase in German bread and meat rations. The former has been made possible only by increasing grain imports from occupied Axis countries which thereby are deprived of food they were expecting to consume themselves.

Moreover, the bread increase really means an adulteration of wheat and rye flour by the addition of barley thus reducing the amount of barley available for the manufacture of animal feeds.

Hence the increase in the meat ration is caused because German farmers are obliged to kill cattle which can't be fed through the winters.

In the hope of keeping the slaughtering of animals down to minimum Rumanian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian peasants are having to surrender a large proportion of the corn crop so that it can be used to replace barley in German cattle foods. The quantity which may be exported is definitely limited and there is nothing to replace corn in the lands from which it is being taken. Both the wheat and rye crops this year are stated to be much below average in Eastern Europe.

Thus Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda line to the Germans, which he has been stressing recently, that Hitler's eastern policy is giving them more food does not look too good to the Eastern European countries and there are signs that the restlessness which has been largely latent except in Yugoslavia and parts of Greece now is coming into the open and spreading not only in Bulgaria but also in Hungary and Rumania.

Whether this will result in serious trouble soon depends mainly on events on the war fronts. But it generally is felt that if the summer campaign in the East comes to an inconclusive end (the loss of Stalingrad, though serious, would not be a knockout blow) the time when the Germans will be on the defensive everywhere may not be quite so far distant as seemed probable only a few weeks ago.

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Former Vichy Envoy To Bulgaria Joins De Gaulle Forces

OTTAWA, Sept. 26 (CP)—The Fighting French Bureau here has announced that Jules Blondel, former Minister of Vichy in Sofia, Bulgaria, after placing himself at the disposal of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the Fighting French, had left for London.

M. Blondel severed his connection with Vichy in June when Sofia newspapers published a speech by Pierre Laval in which M. Laval declared: "I hope for a German victory."

M. Blondel telegraphed Vichy immediately that since it was impossible for a French Minister of External Affairs to make such a declaration, he presumed this sentence had been added to M. Laval's statement by the German news agency DNB, and M. Blondel asked permission officially to deny it at once.

Next day M. Blondel was deprived of his position as Vichy Minister to Bulgaria, the Fighting French Bureau said.

New Members Added To 'Student' Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The State Department announced the addition of two members to the Department's Advisory Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students in the United States.

The Committee was organized to advise the Department on problems involving the adjustment of students from abroad to their new environment. A majority of these students are currently from the other American Republics.

The new members of the Committee are Director Allen Blaisdell of International House, Berkeley, Calif., and Thomas E. Jones, President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Reappointed to the Committee was Prof. Gladys Bryson of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

U. S. Cultural Relations Group Includes Wallace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The State Department announced the appointment of its general advisory committee on cultural relations for 1942-43. The group, which included Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in its membership, was formed to advise the department on general policy in its program of cultural relations, and to serve as a co-ordinating body for other advisory committees. Other members include Robert G. Caldwell, Dean of Humanities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Japanese Driven Back in New Guinea Fighting

Continued from Page 1

would be able to prevent the Germans from taking the city—a prediction which lends some support to similar prognostications made yesterday in Allied quarters in Washington.

New Guinea:

Japanese Patrols Forced to Retreat

Allied patrols, fighting in driving rain and aided for the first time by artillery, have forced the Japanese to withdraw from some advance positions in the Owen Stanley Mountains north of Port Moresby, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced today.

It was the first officially reported retirement on the part of the Japanese in this theater since they landed at Gona Mission on the southeast coast of New Guinea, July 21, and launched an overland push which has been stalled for 10 days near Ioribaiwa, 32 miles from Port Moresby.

An Allied spokesman warned, however, against undue optimism, declaring the Japanese still were in force in that area and that their movement could not be considered a general withdrawal.

Another local Allied success, meanwhile, was reported in the Salamaua area some 140 miles north of this battle zone. In a sharp counterattack, a communiqué said, Allied patrols drove the Japanese from a position near Mubo, 12 miles south of Salamaua.

The action of the New Guinea land front was supported strongly by aircraft of General MacArthur's command, which have been subjecting to almost continuous bombardment the bases supplying the Japanese spearhead at Ioribaiwa.

Buna was blasted again by heavy bombers which were credited with destroying a grounded enemy bomber and silencing antiaircraft positions. At the same time, American P-40 fighters attacked Japanese communication lines between Buna and Ioribaiwa, demolishing one end of the Wairopi Bridge which the enemy has been using to transport supplies across the Kumasi River.

In other widespread aerial operations, Flying Fortresses braved an intense antiaircraft barrage to bomb Japanese shipping at Rabaul, New Britain, while medium bombers attacked Dilli, Timor. A direct hit was reported scored on a cargo vessel at Raboul. At Dilli, two of four intercepting enemy fighters were shot down.

All Allied planes engaged in these missions returned safely to their bases.

Elaborating on the situation at Ioribaiwa, an Allied spokesman said the fact that artillery had at last been brought into play against the Japanese probably was at least partly responsible for their enforced withdrawal.

Allied troops, he said, were making good use of 25-pounders shoved and hauled across rugged terrain. The Japanese earlier had been reported using light mountain guns which they had dragged across the range piece by piece.

Stalingrad:

Russians Recapture Strategic Points

The Russians officially announced the recapture of strategic positions both within besieged Stalingrad and upon the German left flank today and the members of Nazi invasion fatalities was reported increased by about 3,000.

Repeated German counterattacks against the Red Army striking northwest of Stalingrad for relief of the battle-worn garrison were declared repulsed with heavy losses.

"One Soviet infantry unit killed about 300 Germans and captured 200,000 rounds of ammunition," the noon Russian communiqué said. "In another sector, Soviet troops repulsed an enemy counterattack, advanced, and occupied more advantageous positions.

"In this engagement, 600 Germans were killed and 10 tanks, 12 guns and several mortars and machine guns were destroyed."

Recapture of a valuable position by Stalingrad's Soviet street fighters was claimed.

"In one street engagement," it was added, "a guard's unit destroyed 10 enemy tanks and killed 285 Germans. In another sector, our troops repulsed an attack, wiping out a company of enemy infantry and capturing 6 machine guns, 6 mortars, 130 rifles, and a quantity of ammunition."

The German communiqué, instead of claiming any advance by the Germans themselves, tacitly admitted that the Russians were attacking, stating that all Russian attempts to break through the city's northern barrier erected by German troops had been defeated.

Heavy fighting persisted in the Upper Don theater. Dispatches said the Germans launched a four-pronged attack south of Voronezh, 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad, with one regiment striking in each direction. The maneuver was declared unsuccessful.

North of the city, the Russians captured an artillery position and turned two captured guns upon the Germans. The Russians said they killed 800 Germans in a day.

Russians within Stalingrad, fighting from makeshift barricades, fire-blackened buildings, and fox holes in the damp earth, undoubtedly were giving the Germans their stiffest opposition in this war.

Army newspaper Red Star said the German forces were wearing out and it was possible for the Russians to hold them.

In the Mozdok area of the Central Caucasus the Russians said their forces were engaged in repulsing German attacks. A battalion of German infantry, 12 tanks, 4 armored cars, 6 trucks, 7 machine guns and other equipment were reported destroyed.

The Soviet High Command said the Germans, at the cost of heavy losses, wedged into a Russian position in the Sinyavino salient on the Volkhov River front, but were halted by a counterattack.

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Advance Halted

Arrow indicates point where Allied forces have stopped the Japanese advance in New Guinea toward Port Moresby and have forced the invader to withdraw.

Solomons:

U. S. Fortresses Hit 3 Japanese Transports

Interception of another Japanese invasion fleet was indicated in a communiqué from the Navy Department in Washington announcing that on Sept. 24 Army bombers attacked a force of enemy transports near Shortland Island, in the western Solomon Islands. The attack was opposed by about 20 Japanese fighters, but the bombers managed to score three hits on the transports, and to shoot down one of the attacking planes.

The Navy also disclosed that the Japanese still are holding several villages on Guadalcanal Island, principal American base in the southeastern Solomons. It reported that new bombing and strafing attacks on those and other enemy strong points and ships had damaged docks and buildings.

Points attacked, in addition to centers of Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal, were Gizo Island, 215 miles to the northwest, and Rekata Bay at Santa Isabel Island, 185 miles away. Docks and buildings were damaged at Rekata and one small float plane was shot down. These actions were carried out by Army Flying Fortresses.

The three hits on the transports also were made by Flying Fortresses when they discovered the enemy transport force near Shortland Island, about 259 miles from the northwestern shore of Guadalcanal.

It previously had been made known from the early days of the Solomons offensive, which began Aug. 7, that scattered enemy units still were loose in the rugged interior of the big island and apparently had access to the coast at some points, since they had been reinforced by landing parties prior to their futile effort early this month to recapture the Guadalcanal airfield.

Chinese Gain:

Two-Column Sweep Imperils Japanese

Engineering a heavy two-column sweep which by-passed strongly fortified Japanese positions for gains of 60 and 40 miles, Chinese troops in Chekiang Province have driven to the gates of Chuki and laid siege to Chenghsien, communications centers below Hangchow, dispatches to Chungking said today.

Chuki is a rail town 40 miles south of Hangchow and Chenghsien is a highway junction 60 miles southeast of that most important enemy-occupied port.

Both columns were said to have started from Chungkiang, 100 miles south of Hangchow. One, striking almost due north, by-passed the Japanese-occupied center of Tungyang to reach the suburbs of Chuki. The other dashed northeastward to the outskirts of Chenghsien, one of the most important highway points in northern Chekiang.

Dakar:

Port Blockaded, Paris Radio Says

The Paris Radio said Friday night "the Allies are blockading Dakar" on the French West African coast, "and they will attack it soon."

A political commentator identifying himself as Jean Azema made the statement on the German-controlled Paris station.

The Nazis have carried on an intensive propaganda recently regarding alleged Allied aggressive intentions on Dakar, but this was the first claim of any Allied overt action against the strategic port.

A Fighting French official in London that "that's news to us," when asked about the Paris Radio statement, and added that he could not comment further on it.

The British instituted a blockade down the West African coast in July, 1940, and with the Free French attacked Dakar unsuccessfully in September.

The Vichy French have complained repeatedly about the British blockade which they said was impoverishing their homeland, but also have boasted at times of successful blockade-running by French ships.

The Germans circulated stores two weeks ago that the British were carrying out extensive landing maneuvers at Gibraltar.

About the same time, a Belgian news agency dispatch reported the presence of United States troops in the Belgian Congo, but it was believed these American units were mostly technical groups.

Oslo Bombed:

Quisling Forced To Call Off Rally

Royal Air Force bombers broke up a party rally called by the Axis Norwegian puppet Vidkun Quisling with the first air raid on Oslo in more than a year yesterday, Stockholm dispatches said today, but the big British bombers apparently were held at home last night by bad weather.

The Oslo Radio announced Mr. Quisling would make another speech before the party rally, but it significantly failed to give the time of his scheduled appearance.

There were no reports of Allied air activity over the continent Friday night.

A few German planes appeared over the southwest coast of Britain during the night, but an authoritative statement, acknowledging "some damage," said only a small number of casualties were reported.

Stockholm dispatches to Reuters said four persons were killed and eight injured when four British planes flew low over Oslo and dropped their bombs. A number of houses in the Norwegian Capital were damaged, this report said.

Germans in Oslo claimed that three planes were destroyed in the action, but authoritative quarters here said the raid cost the RAF one plane.

Ship Losses Believed Offset Now by Increased Deliveries

Continued from Page 1

curred during the past five years, there being only 10 yards and 46 ways in existence in 1937.

For the first time in some months the Commission now believes that the increased production of merchant vessels in this country, plus British and Canadian output, has reached the point where heavy losses from submarines are being offset by new ships going into service. Furthermore, the Commission points out that the new ships are larger, better built and in most cases faster than the vessels which are being sunk, by far the greater proportion of the ships lost being old and comparatively slow and small.

Insofar as the American Merchant Marine is concerned—the ships actually sailing under the American Flag—there has been a considerable increase in tonnage despite the concentrated effort made by the Axis submarines off the Atlantic Coast and in the Caribbean. The majority of the United Nations' merchant ships lost have not been of United States registry.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator and Chairman of the Commission, warns, however, that there is still "a desperate shortage of ships," and that the United Nations are still severely handicapped in the moving of troops, munitions and raw materials because of this.

Furthermore, with the American Merchant Marine growing constantly larger, the need for men to sail the ships is becoming steadily greater. It is estimated that by the end of 1943 more than 2,000 new ships will join the merchant fleet of this country and that more than 120,000 men will be needed to man them. The Commission points out that up to now no ship has failed to sail because of lack of a crew, but that the problem is growing acute.

How Deliveries Compare

Last January the Commission delivered 16 new ships, whereas this month it expects to deliver 90. This compares with 68 in August, 71 in July and 67 in June.

With 90 ships delivered in September, the 1942 program will have passed the 5,000,000 ton mark. During each of the last three months of the year the schedule calls for 1,000,000 tons of new shipping. With 8,000,000 tons under its belt for this year, the Commission will attempt to turn out the colossal figure of 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 deadweight tons of new merchant shipping in 1943. This means that in 1942-43 the United States plans to turn out a total tonnage at least 10 per cent greater than that of the pre-war British Merchant Marine, the greatest in the world.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of American shipbuilders is their reduction in construction time, particularly of Liberty freighters. In January, the average production time from keel-laying to delivery into service was 241.3 for a Liberty Ship. In August the time had been cut to 83.3 days. The Commission points out that one yard—that of Henry J. Kaiser at Portland, Oregon—had an August record of 50.2 days per ship, indicating that the over-all average for the country is bound to go down still more.

On Sept. 27, the United Nations have scheduled a "salute to the Victory Fleet." These exercises mark the passage of one year since the first Liberty Ship, the Patrick Henry, was launched. No special launchings have been scheduled, but a day of prayer for the continued success of American merchant seamen in their part in the war has been arranged in churches throughout the country.

Errand Service Off With Western Union

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Errand service such as the delivery of notes, papers, packages, tickets, flowers and candy was abolished yesterday by the Western Union Telegraph Co.

The company announced all messenger personnel would be used exclusively to handle telegrams.

Postal Telegraph offices said that while that company had made no formal statement, they had been told about two weeks ago to refuse messengers for errand serv-

American Planes Raid Bases in Indo-China

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Sept. 26

American bombers escorted by fighters raided the Gai Lam airdrome at Hanoi, Indo-China, yesterday and shot down three Japanese planes, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell, Chief of Staff of Allied Forces in China, announced today. Two other Japanese planes were listed as "probably" destroyed.

On Sept. 22 American fighter planes attacked Japanese truck columns of about 30 vehicles on the Lungling-Tengyueh road in Southwest Yunnan, destroying between 12 and 20 of them, the communiqué said.

Croatian Leaders Jailed for Refusing Axis Collaboration

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Dr. Vladimir Matchek and five other leaders of the Croatian Peasant Party have been arrested at Zagreb upon their refusad to collaborate with the Axis, Yugoslav Government sources in London asserted yesterday.

Among those reported arrested were Party Vice-President Koshutitch, a former Government Minister named Smolyan and a former Member of Parliament named Pernar.

Information reaching London indicated that the arrests results when Dr. Matchek refused to accede to requests by Anté Pavelitch, Chief of State, and Col. Gen. Alexander Löhr, Hitler's new commander in the Balkans, to take a post in Dr. Pavelitch's government.

Yugoslav sources here said Dr. Matchek long had been regarded as the most popular of the Croat lesders and that his support apparently was sought because of the waning strength of the Pavelitch Government and continued Croat resistance.

Meanwhile, the Prague Radio broadcast an order closing all the city's secondary schools, teachers' college and professional schools from now until Nov. 15. Students were ordered to assemble at Prague railroad stations to unload potatoes, thus relieving other Czech manpower for war work.

Mothers Not Expected To Join Labor Forces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Department of Labor announced today that the labor situation at the present time "does not necessitate recruitment or employment" of women who are pregnant or have young children.

The Department urged that expectant mothers give first consideration to their own health and to plans for safeguarding the health and care of their children.

At the same time, the Department recommended that provisions for maternity care and leave of absence for employed women "should not jeopardize the women's job or her seniority privileges."

The Department proposed a minimum of six weeks leave before birth and at least two months leave afterward as essential to the welfare of mother and child.

ATLANTA, GA.
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A&P FOOD STORES

Full Manpower Use on Way In United States War Plan

Continued from Page 1

expected to guarantee a more efficient and ordered bow of scarce materials and to speed output.

Developments on all these fronts are taking shape as follows:

Gas Rationing—Three main objectives lie behind the national gasoline rationing decision which was one if the urgent recommendations of the Baruch-Conant-Compton report. They are:

To provide the rubber for military needs.

To provide tires for essential civilian driving and rubber for essential manufacturing needs.

To accomplish these two resuirements with as little disturbance as possible to the economic life of our citizens.

"The rubber for our military needs—and to meet the commitments made to our allies—must and will be provided," Mr. Jeffers explained.

"The rubber for essential civilian needs must also be provided.

"The third duty, that of keeping our economic life from breaking down, is in the hands of each of the 27,000,000 civilian drivers in the nation—each one is a soldier in this rubber war—and I believe all will be volunteers.

"To accomplish this it is necessary for all of us to start on a common basis and to stick to it for the duration. I believe it can be done most fairly by fixing a maximum speed limit of not to exceed 35 miles per hours and by nation-wide rationing of gasoline."

The 35 mile an hour speed limit, it was recalled, was another recommendation of the Baruch committee.

"Most of all," Mr. Jeffers added, "I want to avoid the necessity for any additional curtailment of either the speed limit or the gasoline rationing programs.

"I want to avoid any enforced regimentation. I ask you to be your own policeman."

Fuel Oil Cut—In applying the coupon rationing plan to fuel oil Mr. O'Leary, in charge of rationing at OPA, said that the Government found that the originally proposed reduction of 25 per cent would not be sufficient to provide an adequate margin of safety and still meet the fuel shortage.

Again today Mr. O'Leary urged the conversion of oil furnaces to coal, but where that cannot be done, then other methods should be used to improve the thermal efficiency of the house. He recommended installation of weatherstripping, storm doors and windows or improvement in the efficiency of the oil burner itself.

"If the thermal efficiency of the house is normal as defined by the heat-loss formula range," he said, "the cut will be one third of consumption in a normal winter. If the house is more efficient than standard, the cut will be smaller and may be as low as 15 per cent from normal consumption. If the house is wasteful and an inefficient user of fuel oil, the cut will be greater than 33 and 1-3 per cent, the exact amount depending upon the thermal efficiency of the house."

Work-or-Fight—The purpose of Senator Austin's far-reaching amendment to the Selective Service Act is to guarantee that there shall be no shortage of manpower either to fight the war or to produce the means with which to fight it. It is a more precise and definite legislative authorization than the "universal service" bill offered in the Senate earlier this week by Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama.

In addition to dropping the military draft age to 18, the measure would make all men who are in the 18-65 age bracket and not called up for military or naval service subject to compulsory assignment to industrial, farm or other jobs deemed by the Government as essential in the interests of national defense.

The Austin bill would also prohibit voluntary enlistments in the land or naval forces of the United States, and would "freeze" civilian workers in their present jobs or occupations to the extent that they would have to obtain a permit from their local draft boards before they could transfer to other employment.

Inflation—Spokesmen for the Administration today indicated that they could count on sufficient votes to pass a compromise measure on the farm group's insistence for a new and higher parity formula in the anti-inflation bill. But two definite hurdles remain, a House which has already passed the higher-parity bill, and the farm lobby. The "Big Four" agricultural organizations, claiming to represent millions of voters, are standing out against any modification of their demands. Thus the officials of the National Grange, the National Council of Farm Co-operatives, the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, and the American Farm Bureau Federation joined in writing to Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico:

"We cannot give our approval to the so-called compromise which leaves entirely to Administration discretion the adjustments of price ceilings to take account of increased farm wage costs.

"We are solidly behind the Thomas-Hatch farm labor amendment (parity revision) and leave to those who would defeat it the responsibility of feeding the nation."

Equal pay—George W. Taylor, public member of the War Labor Board, put the case for equal pay for equal work for women in the Brown & Sharpe decision in these words:

"There should be no discrimination between employees of equal ability employed on similar work where production is substantially the same.

"Our country will depend more and more upon its women to produce the materials with which men fight. In calling upon American women to assume a vital role on the industrial front, the country has an obligation to provide the utmost assurance that they will not be subject to discriminatory treatment in their compensation. They have a right to economic equality."

Allocation—The new and more precise scheduling of war production by the WPB is designed primarily to effect a closer supervision of the flow of raw materials and to end the situation of overlarge stockpiles being held at points where they are not to be promptly used.

The scheduling of production—long a weakness of the present system of materials distribution—would be accomplished through allocations by providing just enough material for each manufacturer to meet his schedule in a set period.

Mr. Nelson told correspondents that the actual laying out of schedules would be the job of the armed forces, which would have to tell the WPB their exact needs—what they want and when they want it.

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Battle of Hospitality Going On 'Over There'

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

From the top of a twelfth century castle tower two soldiers in metal casques peer down between the crenellations. They are on duty, their weapons of defense being, not as might be supposed, kettles of boiling oil, but an antiaircraft gun. And although the castle is one of many "Somewhere in England," the two soldiers are from the peach orchards of Georgia and the farms of Tennessee.

Perhaps their fathers fought in the first round of war against German aggression 25 years ago. But those men went straight to the French trenches. This is the first time in history that a big American Army has ever been quartered in Britain. There are Americans who will feel at home at once. Men with Scottish, English, Welsh forebears, to whom much of this will seem as though it had always been, as though they'd always known it, although they may never have been "over" before.

These men are no problem to themselves or anybody else. There are others who do not feel at home, and for them the first problem is not "parlez vous?" but how to understand English and the English people and way of life.

Not that the Americans are the only ones who may have been thinking about all this. The people all up and down Britain have been preoccupied with it for months. "The Americans are so hospitable," they said. "We must show that we are, too." And promptly organizations, clubs, churches, and welfare groups, produced committees to organize hospitality for the boys from the United States. One church organization alone had an immediate response of 600 offers of hospitality from private houses, families who want to take United States soldiers into their homes for week end or fortnight leaves.

Difference in Training

And then they arrived, and of course, are still arriving. The first general impression was that they wanted to keep rather to themselves and the effect of this was a little damping. Everyone had been hoping for a share in that famous American spontaneity. But perhaps they were shy, everyone said, and besides it was obvious that they had been cautioned not to talk and that had rather cramped them.

The second impression, which I got on the visit to the Castle, where the American Ground Forces are under the command of Maj. Gen. Mark Wayne Clark, is of the understandable gulf that separates the attitude of the Americans from that of British about the war. It is made, of course, by the opposite nature of their experiences. The United States men come from a vast continent where they trained in the midst of safety and plenty at their country's leisure.

The British, on a small island, have had to train, man half a dozen fronts, at the globes remotest points, and protect their island from invasion as well as provision it from overseas. For an entire year of this time Britain had to do all this without help, for every other non-Axis country in the world except heroic China, was either neutral or prostrate—until Russia was attacked.

In other words it is just as hard for the American to imagine the inexorable strain on every man, woman, and child in Britain as it is for the British to understand the easy assurance of many Americans that come over, that they alone know all the answers and their impatience to get at the enemy at once without waiting to learn anything from British experience. As one American officer put it to me as we lunched at the General's headquarters—"We were all glad to come and what we want now is to get this war over and go home. But the British seem bent on making us comfortable here for years."

Now Must Pull Together

It is the difference between the worn shock-trooper and the fresh reserves,—except that they now must pull together. If they can do that they will have laid a foundation for practical co-operation after the war between their two countries, that will be much more solid than anything politicians can ever achieve.

Major Clark sat in a faded chintz armchair in this "stately house of England" and talked to the American and British press about his men and his job. He said the men are fine but "a lot of our men are soft when they come over here. He spoke admiringly of the British forces and said, "We must harden our men. They must get as hard as these British soldiers. They're fine. They're hard."

The General is a tall, supple man with a quiet decisive way of talking. He said: "My job is to fit into these areas all the thousands upon thousands of American troops that will come over. As the British troops move out and we take their places we fit in with the British scheme of defense." When he was asked about a second front, he said, "The sooner the better," admitting that he'd like a few months more training, but that even now our forces are better trained than was the AEF in 1917.

Still 'A Bit too Fast'

The "Yanks" are urged, the General said, to save or invest their generous pay (it is several times what the British soldier gets) and not use it to clear out the already very depleted shops. They are surprised and a trifle upset at England's permanent, partial prohibition which closes the public houses very firmly at 10 every night. And they are rather inclined, as the general put it to "drive a bit too fast—but we're fixing that," he said.

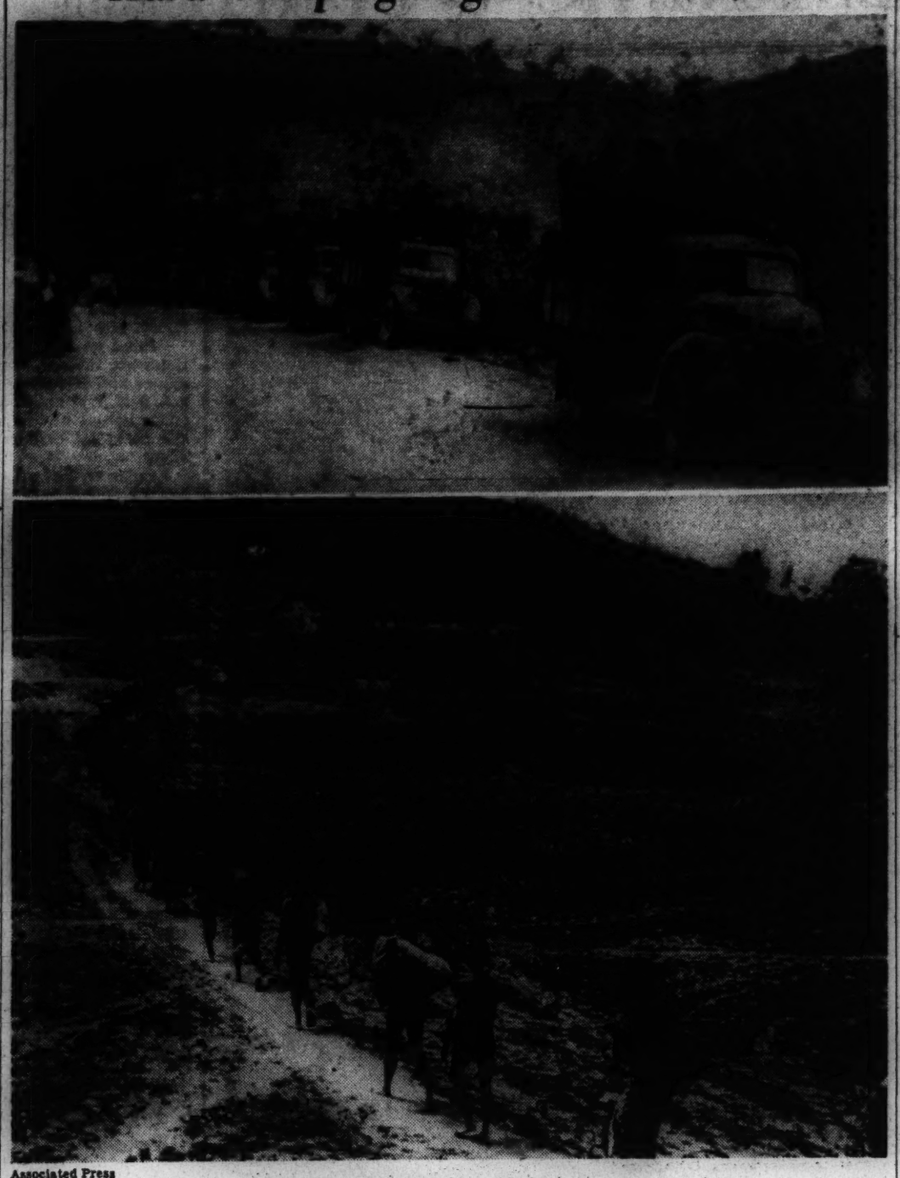
I realized a little of that difficulty in the narrow twisting streets of a nearby town in his command where a "jeep" had hurled itself against a U. S. Army truck. The old timbered houses jutting out unexpectedly and the little streets squeezing between, are pretty much of a jig-saw puzzle to the green-light driver.

And the houses, I noticed, maintained their customary calm, their leaded lights reflecting the clear evening sky, in spite of the big and little khaki monsters that had rattled and collided in their midst. What wars and rumors of wars have been in their time. This timeless quality of England has a kind of fearfulness in its very reassurance. The island, uninvaded for a thousand years, seems to proclaim that "it can't happen here."

The river flows quietly under the bridge. The smoke mounts soundlessly from the chimney to the sky. The sky is clear. But what is that tiny speck moving across it determinedly?" Is is one? Is it twenty? Is it a hundred or a thousand? Is it going out or coming in? Above all, is it ours or the enemy's?

Those are the questions that trouble the age-old reassurance of the land. And the American are here to help answer them—rightly.

Hard Campaigning in New Guinea



Associated Press

Japanese Encounter Severe Setbacks

Nippon's transport difficulties are illustrated by the photographs of native carriers being taken in cars into the interior and a long string of natives, supplies on their backs, trudging afoot to the Japanese troops in the Owen Stanley mountains. Allied bombings of these mountain trails have severely impeded the Japanese advance and contributed to their withdrawal today.

Anti-Jew Measures in France

BERLIN, From German Radiocasts, Sept. 26 (AP) — A Transocean dispatch said yesterday that Paris police arrested some 4,000 Rumanian Jews last night—men and women alike—and made a house-to-house search of all dwellings where Rumanian Jews lived.

Most of those arrested were found at home. They were taken to an internment camp at Drancy in police trucks.

Other foreign Jews in Occupied France had been rounded up starting three months ago, but action against the Rumanian Jews was delayed until the Rumanian Government enacted a special law under which they could be arrested.

By Daniel Walker
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 26—Despite the tremendous efforts of American and other relief organizations, Jews in Unoccupied France are being still rounded up and deported under conditions which have roused the indignation of some Roman Catholic Church authorities to a high degree, report the latest arrivals from the Unoccupied zone.

Eyewitnesses in the neighborhood of Pau describe armed groups hunting Jews in ditches and maize fields as if they were rabbits. The Archbishop of Toulouse, it is claimed, was threatened with capital punishment if he allowed a recent pastoral letter to be read in his churches. He is said to have replied, "I am an old man. Shooting doesn't matter in the least."

One trainload of goods and wagons arrived in Toulouse on the way east in which 45 women and children had been locked in each wagon from five o'clock that morning till two o'clock that afternoon. Energetic protest was made to allow them leave the wagons for a few minutes, but the authorities refused.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation declared in a recent radiocast that French underground organizations "have appealed to the people of Unoccupied France to offer determined opposition to Chief of Government Piere Laval's anti-Jewish campaign." Several days after this appeal was issued, M. Laval was asked whether anti-Jewish measures would continue. He replied, according to the British Radio, that no protest would prevent him from eliminating undesirable elements from the country.]

It is understood that several classes of Jews previously exempt, such as natural scientists and artists, are now liable to deportation and thousands are attempting to creep across the Spanish frontier. The richer ones are able to do this for the flat rate of 6,000 francs to a certain French organization, but it is most difficult for the poor.

Food conditions in the towns continue to deteriorate, though the meat ration still is nominally 800 grams weekly. The poor, who formerly ate horse meat, are in difficulties, for this is virtually unobtainable, since a live horse now fetches 30,000 francs and a mule 50,000 francs. When a town defaults in any manner, the latest form of punishment is to deprive it of all meat supplies for a couple of weeks. Internment camps such as Gurs, Les Milles, and Vernet are again packed despite thousands recently deported from them, and at Gurs, internees are living almost exclusively on pumpkin, while guards are forced to cycle 50 kilometers daily in order to find enough food for themselves.

Children under two years of age are being largely tended by religious organizations, but indignation is aroused by the fact that their papers are destroyed when their parents are deported, giving the latter little chance ever to regain touch with their own children.

All arrivals in Lisbon stress the harm done by the Laval regime by these measures and that the country is vehement in its condemnation. Most Frenchmen believe Myron Taylor, United States Ambassador, is discussing this at the Vatican. The highest praise is given BBC, which on several occasions has given warning beforehand of impending aerial sweeps and Commando raids. The nation as a whole is described as quietly awaiting Anglo-American deliverance.

'No Jewish Question'

By Religious News Service

LONDON—The Danish Government recently confiscated an entire edition in the Danish language of the Protocols of Zion, notorious anti-Semitic forgery. It also deprived of its license a German publishing company which had persisted in publishing anti-Jewish pamphlets.

When King Christian of Denmark was recently informed of a special service scheduled to be held in a near-by synagogue, he decided to attend, and arrived in full-dress uniform, followed by the traditional sovereign's escort—"much to the undisguised horror of the Germans."

The story, as reported here in Free Denmark, also related that when the Nazis unsuccessfully brought pressure on the Danish Government to adopt anti-Jewish legislation, King Christian was quoted as saying: "There is no Jewish question in this country—there are only my people."

French Plight Deepened by Malnutrition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYONS, France, Sept. 26—Signs of growing unrest in France against Chief of Government Pierre Laval's enforced labor program are accentuated by a deep sense of the country's population problem.

While the quisling ruler in Vichy seems anxious to send hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen to German factories instead of tens of thousands, the French people are wondering what is going to happen to the nation in future.

The food outlook is becoming serious in consequence of the long drought over half of France. There is at the beginning of autumn the danger of further malnutrition.

There is not only the difficulty of attempting to rule a people suffering acutely from underfeeding, but the population of France is now falling off at the rate of half a million yearly, reducing the total of native-born Frenchmen already to around 35,000,000.

One-Sided Exchange

With England, Germany, and Italy holding up their birthrates despite the war there is reason for concern over France's racial, hence national, future in this period of brusque and rapid mass migrations of labor.

All Frenchmen are united in the effort to get war prisoners home rapidly. But all are not prepared as the Government is to see three French industrial workers exchanged against one agricultural prisoner.

Perhaps the best effort being made in the country at this time of wide political divergences is child saving. The Food Administration has made its biggest effort in this respect—babies and expectant mothers coming first, and children next.

The population problem of France is serious for the political outlook of a country which only a few years ago was the strongest on the continent.

Mortality Rate Rises

Fear that France, regardless of government or policy, will lose its place in Europe has struck through varied and confused political conceptions and policies.

The dangerous decline of half a million yearly is due half to birthrate decline and half to premature death. Infant mortality has grown from 6.5 per cent to 10 per cent. Some 45 per cent of children have lost weight, despite special food provisions. About 20 per cent of all school children have physically deteriorated.

Of 40,000 children examined in various Departments, occupied and unoccupied, 8,000 showed physical deficiencies.

In Lyons and Marseille failure of children to pass examinations has risen from an average 10 per cent in some cases to 50 and 75.

Lack of sufficient nourishment and heat in the past two years has already proved serious. Compared to 1938 when the mortality per 100,000 was for January, February, and March, 153, 158, and 149, respectively, the mortality in 1942 for the same months was 223, 229, and 192.

More Factories Closed

In the light of this situation, there is resentment over the belief that the recruiting of industrial workers for German wartime factories is to be increased by one means or another. It happens that the decrees were issued following visits of Laval to Paris, where he conferred with German authorities.

What measures can be taken which would cause many hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen to go to German factories is puzzling to public opinion.

One of the immediate means of increasing voluntary enrollment for work in Germany is expected to be the closing down of another 4,000 French industrial concerns in addition to the 4,000 already closed down "for lack of raw materials."

However, public authorities in Unoccupied France have become cautious at every indication of public demonstration. Last week end when Parisians were obliged to remain indoors following the announcement of mass executions in reprisal for attacks on occupation troops, an underground word was passed round to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Valmy, the great victory of the French revolutionary army against the Prussians and Austrians invading France.

This led to the cancellation of sporting events in Lyons and wherever the public used the occasion to assemble, even when it was to welcome visiting athletes.

Mass Arrests Made In French Cities

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The British Radio reported yesterday that "in four French cities public demonstrations took place again against Laval's compulsory dispatch of French workers to Germany."

The broadcast, recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station, continued:

"Mass arrests were made in Toulouse, Narbonne, Montpellier, Marseille, Nice, Lyons and other cities.

"Many policemen refused obedience. They were replaced by followers of Laval."

More for Germany

Recorded by CBS

Vichy Radio announced Sept. 25 that Pierre Laval has started to use the law introducing compulsory labor in France as a means of pressing more French workers into "voluntary" work in Germany.

Through ministerial decrees, the law of Sept. 4 (introducing compulsory labor in France) was applied to a certain number of industries.

According to Vichy, "an individual appeal will be made to those men whose mature age, technical competence and family situation designate them more particularly for work in Germany.

"This decree applies to French citizens between the ages of 18 and 50 who have no regular position with at least 30 hours of work a week. These persons have to register within 15 days following Sept. 20. Every person who loses his job has to report this fact within 24 hours."

Meanwhile, the BBC, in its French-language news bulletin, reported that "a total of 200,000,000 francs of fines have been imposed on 2,000 farmers in the Pas de Calais."

"The fines were imposed under the pretext that they (the farmers) did not deliver the expected products in the time limits imposed by the Germans."

Willkie Sees Artillery Action On Visit to Rzhev Front

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP)—After a tour of inspection which carried him within six or seven miles of German-held Rzhev amid duelling artillery on the Central Russian front, Wendell L. Willkie returned to this Capital yesterday.

He entered into the zone of artillery action and from a lofty vantage point saw Rzhev, where Russian soldiers were engaged in street fighting. Rznev is about 130 miles west northwest of Moscow.

Clutching the sides of the leaping jeep, Mr. Willkie rode to the vicinity of Rzhev, escorted by a Russian Lieutenant-General. It was a 14-hour trip.

Standing on a windswept hill, he looked toward the city. It was one of the biggest thrills of his life, he related. To see the front so intimately Mr. Willkie went two nights without sleep. He was an artilleryman in World War I.

The Rzhev front was the second battleline he has visited in the past few weeks. He went up to the Egyptian desert front in the early part of his tour.

Mr. Willkie said the German prisoners he talked to before Rzhev looked as if they were dressed not for Russia's coming winter but for an African campaign. They wore loose, floppy cotton uniforms, and shivered in the cold and rain. They were extremely young.

Mr. Willkie visited Russian dugouts and studied maps with the line commanders. He saw the Soviet defense and also visited what were German defenses before they were recaptured by the Russians.

Peaches From Camp Croft Orchard Sent to Army Posts in the Southeast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP CROFT, S. C.—Peaches and cream for breakfast, peach cobbler or pie for dessert, are being served in many Army mess halls throughout the South these days as a result of the peach orchards nutured and harvested right in Camp Croft's own back yard, so to speak.

Brought to maturity under the careful supervision of Government agencies, thousands of bushels of first-grade Elberta peaches are being picked from trees which were already growing on the reservation when it was first taken over by the Army.

The Quartermaster corps, procurers and transporters of food and supplies, now are prepared to give the fighting men of the United States one of the most delectable foods in the South, and a favorite among Southerners.

These orchards became the property of the Government when they were incorporated in the reservation embracing Camp Croft. Tended by subcontractors, the trees have been nutured so that delicious fruits are now ready for shipment to Army mess halls in at least five posts.

Complying with a quartermaster edict of functioning through civilian establishments, the peaches are being packed, sized, and crated by a local concern in a near-by town.

Figures released by Maj. James C. Pennington, Post Quartermaster, show that more than 1,700 bushels were delivered to Fort Jackson, Camps Gordon, Sutton, and Croft from the first day's "pick."

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The Home Forum

At Home and at the Front

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE SOLDIERS are at the front on the fields of combat, those civilians who are sheltered from the destructiveness of modern material weapons, may feel that they need take no active part in the warfare that is claiming attention throughout the entire world. It is well to consider that active good alone defeats evil. Alert, progressive Christianity will prevail over paganism, because intelligence is supreme over ignorance. Hence, out of the conflict must come the inevitable conclusion that neither individuals nor nations can be passive even in goodness and attain satisfactory results.

In the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, Nehemiah was quick to observe that when his work became noticeable, his enemies immediately considered attacking him to stop the rebuilding activities. Being as wise and practical as he was alert, Nehemiah armed the people, and continued the work under proper armament. He made the laconic statement (Nehemiah 4:16), **"It came to pass from that time forth, that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, the shields, and the bows, and the habergeons."**

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 96): **"This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace;"** and she adds (pp. 96, 97): **"During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error."**

Like those among the children of Israel who held the spears and the shields and other armament, while the builders worked, so each individual who relies upon the promises of the Bible, can work effectively if he realizes that God is the only power, the only presence, the only intelligence, on earth as in heaven. Cruel forces have no origin, no presence, no power, no unity of purpose, no success, in true being.

Each individual must at some time realize that God is the one and only power in order to work out properly his own salvation. How important, then, to do so now and help in the overcoming of the evil of a world at war! Realizing that God is Spirit, Life, and man is His image and likeness, indestructible, immortal, guided and protected unerringly by divine Mind, is effectively helping our brave soldiers who are fighting at the front, since by the Word of God, the power of Spirit, are true protection, deliverance, and lasting peace brought to earth.

Right is might, ever victorious, and evil always dissolves before the might of right, as darkness vanishes before the rising sun. There can never be any question as to the outcome of the struggle to overcome evil, whether individual or world-wide, for God is the only power, invincible and unerringly supreme, ever divinely upholding good. Throughout the Bible there are many accounts of those who were saved through humble prayer when overwhelming odds were arrayed against them. A notable example of this is that of the children of Israel when besieged by hordes of Syrians. With famine within the city and armed forces outside its walls, the prospect seemed desperate indeed, but Elisha, firm in his faith in God, declared (II Kings 7:1), **"Thus saith the Lord, To morrow about this time shall a measure of fine flour be sold for a shekel, and two measures of barley for a shekel."** That night **"the Lord . . . made the host of the Syrians to hear a noise of chariots, and a noise of horses, even the noise of a great host. . . . Wherefore they arose and fled in the twilight, and left their tents, and their horses, and their asses, even the camp as it was, and fled for their life"** (II Kings 7:6, 7). Elisha's prophecy came to pass, for the children of Israel thus obtained, without combat, provisions for their needs.

Those with the armed forces and those at home must alike pray effectively, even "to the pulling down of strong holds" of evil in individual thinking. Mrs. Eddy has given a sure method of helping in every instance those at the front and those at home, where she admonishes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): **"Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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A TOILÉ DE JOUY SHOWING THE STEPS IN COPPERPLATE PRINTING ON FABRIC

ABOUT 1784, not long after the invention of cylinder or roller printing on textiles from metal plates, this delightful *toile* was designed by J. B. Huet for the factory of Oberkampf at Jouy in France, a factory famous now for its *toiles de Jouy*. Oberkampf is usually credited with having invented this process of applying a design to fabric; though, after the manner of such ideas, it seems to have occurred, about the same time, to a Scotsman named Bell.

This pattern—the first designed by Huet for the Oberkampf factory—shows in engaging detail, with the rustic background admired in French art of the period, the various stages in the process of copperplate printing on cotton. It repays careful examination, and, in spite of a slight fantasy of presentation, is an accurate and valuable historical document.

Au Foyer et sur le Front

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PENDANT QUE les soldats se battent sur divers fronts, les civils qui ne sont pas exposés aux ravages des bombardements modernes ont peut-être l'impression qu'ils n'ont point à prendre une part effective à la guerre dont le monde entier sent les effets. Rappelons-nous cependant que seule l'activité du bien peut vaincre le mal. Le christianisme vigilant, qui favorise les progrès et la liberté, prévaudra sur le paganisme, car l'intelligence l'emporte sur l'ignorance. Le conflit nous amènera donc inévitablement à voir que ni les individus ni les nations ne peuvent rester passifs même dans la bonté s'ils veulent parvenir à des résultats satisfaisants.

Lorsqu'il rebâtissait la muraille de Jérusalem, Néhémie remarqua ceci: dès que son œuvre attira l'attention, les ennemis se concertèrent pour attaquer, afin de faire cesser le travail. Mais Néhémie était en éveil; faisant preuve de sagesse et de sens pratique, il arma le peuple, et sous la protection des gardes, la construction se poursuivit. Lui-même exprima la chose en termes laconiques (Néhémie 4:16): "Depuis ce jour-là, la moitié de mes gens travaillait, et l'autre moitié était armée de lances, de boucliers, d'arcs et de cuirasses."

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, déclare, dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 96): "Ce monde matériel devient dès à présent l'arène où luttent des forces en conflit. D'un côté il y aura la discorde et l'effroi; de l'autre il y aura la Science et la paix;" puis elle ajoute (pp. 96, 97): "Pendant ce conflit final, les esprits pervers s'efforceront de trouver moyen d'accomplir plus de mal; mais ceux qui discernent la Science Chrétienne mettront un frein au crime. Ils aideront à expulser l'erreur."

Semblables aux Israélites qui tenaient des lances, des boucliers et d'autres armes pendant que les constructeurs travaillaient, ceux qui comptent sur les promesses bibliques peuvent être d'un précieux secours s'ils se rendent compte que sur la terre comme au ciel Dieu est l'unique pouvoir, la seule présence, la seule intelligence. Dans l'être véritable, les forces cruelles n'ont ni origine, ni présence, ni pouvoir; elles ne sauraient harmoniser leurs buts ou parvenir au succès.

Tôt ou tard chacun devra comprendre, pour travailler d'une manière efficace à son propre salut, que Dieu est le seul, l'unique pouvoir. Cette attitude devrait être adoptée maintenant même, car elle contribuera beaucoup à surmonter les maux de la guerre. Savoir que Dieu est l'Esprit, la Vie, que l'homme est Son image et Sa ressemblance, indestructible, immortel, guidé et protégé d'une manière infaillible par l'Entendement divin, ceci aide vraiment nos braves soldats qui luttent sur le front; en effet, grâce à la Parole de Dieu, au pouvoir de l'Esprit, la protection, la délivrance et la paix durable viennent sur la terre.

Le droit c'est la force, la victoire certaine; le mal s'évanouit toujours devant la puissance du droit, comme les ténèbres se dissipent au lever du soleil. Qu'elle soit individuelle ou mondiale, la lutte contre le mal ne peut avoir qu'une seule issue, car Dieu est l'unique pouvoir, invincible, suprême, infaillible, soutenant toujours le bien. En maints endroits, la Bible nous fait voir des hommes aux prises avec un grand péril, mais qui doivent leur salut à la prière humble et fervente. Un exemple remarquable, c'est celui des enfants d'Israël, assiégés par les hordes syriennes. Entourée d'ennemis, la cité était en proie à la famine, et la situation paraissait terrible; mais le prophète Élisée, qui se confiait en Dieu et restait ferme dans la foi, prononça ces paroles (II Rois 7:1): "Ainsi parle l'Éternel: Demain, à cette même heure, à la porte de Samarie, la mesure de fleur de farine se vendra un sicle, et la double mesure d'orge un sicle." A l'approche de la nuit, le Seigneur fit retentir "dans le camp syrien un bruit de chars et un bruit de chevaux, le bruit d'une grande armée." Les Syriens prirent la fuite; comme le dit la Bible, "ils avaient abandonné leurs tentes, leurs chevaux, leurs ânes, laissé le camp dans l'état où il était, et ils s'étaient enfuis pour sauver leur vie" (II Rois 7:6, 7). La prophétie d'Élisée trouva son accomplissement, car les Israélites obtinrent, sans combattre, les vivres dont ils avaient besoin.

Qu'on soit sous les drapeaux ou dans son foyer, il importe de prier d'une manière efficace, pour "renverser," dans la pensée individuelle, "les forteresses" du mal. Mrs. Eddy nous a donné ce conseil, qui montre la méthode la meilleure pour aider en tout temps les soldats du front et les gens de l'arrière (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 210): "Bien-aimés Scientistes Chrétiens, ayez vos pensées tellement remplies de Vérité et d'Amour que le péché, la maladie et la mort ne puissent y entrer. Il est évident que rien ne peut être ajouté à un entendement déjà rempli. Il n'est aucune porte par où le mal puisse entrer, ni aucune place que le mal puisse remplir dans un entendement que remplit la bonté. Les bonnes pensées sont une armure impénétrable; l'ayant revêtue, vous êtes parfaitement protégés contre les attaques de l'erreur quelle qu'en soit la nature. Et non seulement vous êtes en sécurité, mais tous ceux sur lesquels reposent vos pensées en bénéficient."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Lapidary

The walks are onyx-black with rain,
And there the autumn wind again
With lapidary art achieves
A bright mosaic of lost leaves.

S. B. B.

City Harvest Wagon

"TAXI! TAXI!"

Chestnut leaves rustled crisply with the last gentle sigh of the evening breeze. Behind their thinning canopy a large golden moon rose dreamily in hazy blue.

"Taxi! Taxi!"

Not in assured and matter-of-fact tones, as we used to say it; but with wartime urgency, almost pleadingly: "Taxi-i? Tax-i!"

Behind us two large sacks lolled against the park railings. One was crammed with greens and carrots, the other with tomatoes, red, gold, and green. Five golden pumpkins, small images of the regal moon rising over the park, sat demurely on the pavement's edge.

London traffic hummed in the distance, not with the rich roar of former days but gentler, more restrained. Only occasional taxis flitted by in the gathering night and then proved to be engaged. At last, dim in the misty dusk, we spotted one, hailed it, and with delight watched it glide obediently to a stop in front of us.

Bowling quietly through unlit streets, homeward-bound in our taxi harvest-wagon, thoughts turned to the beginning of this, our first, season of city agriculture.

Last autumn, at week ends, we had turned the first sods of park grass, up there near the Zoo. Heavily obdurate they were, too, to an inexperienced spade with not much weight behind it. But soon we were to find that, more difficult than handling the spade, was to keep hold of it at all! For the Public wished to help. And what a helpful and masterful body the Public is, to be sure! Soldiers, sailors, airmen, Londoners, countrymen, and strangers from abroad, Polish, French, Belgian, Dutch, in or out of uniform, some one of them would be unable to resist having a turn with spade or fork those sunny autumn Saturdays. So we seldom toiled alone. Many and various were the techniques expounded and demonstrated, but it all came to the same thing in the end—the plot was well and truly dug, and that in record time, by an International Entirely Voluntary Labor Gang.

Spring revealed a fresh view of life to the Londoner. A city-dweller's lofty disregard for weather was changed to active and humble concern in its vagaries. Rain was no longer a matter of mere inconvenience or of what hat to wear, but a vital question of whether the lettuce seedlings could survive the day without water or the young peas stand up to heavy rain.

To crouch in drizzle or downpour, fingers deep in fragrant earth, busy with seeds or seedlings was a happy novelty that yet seemed linked with memories older than self. Watering, transplanting, and weeding, all these were joys and more. During those months of hideous destruction brought close to one's own street and door, the simple age-old certainty of producing food from the soil was a steadying and calming influence of worth.

The little plot of ground, near gracious trees and overlooking the hills of Hampstead, had, at all times, a peaceful atmosphere to which the greetings of fellow allotment holders added friendliness. There scarlet runner-beans waved graceful feelers, nodding their scarlet blossoms, gay and reassuring. There, over mugs of tea, the gardeners would chat contentedly of the crop; even, as gardeners will, of plans for next year. Steadying topics these were for such days—

Soon there were smooth, cool pea-pods to pick; beans, harsh to the touch, hung from graceful vines. Plump peas rattling briskly out of freshest pods, tender beans slipping juicily under the knife were rewards for drenchings and fatigue, for loaded homeward trips on darkened buses. The squeaky solidity of a well-hearted cabbage is a minor marvel to the tyro-gardener and a shame to pick. While, as to a long green marrow or a hefty yellow pumpkin, it is little short of heartbreak to sever their coarse hairy necks. But what pride and joy when, taking one home by bus, the conductor says: "Quite a nice little grapefruit that is, Miss," or (supreme joke) offers a child's ticket, saying: "One and an arf Russell Square, Miss?"

So the season fulfilled its promise, yielded its last fruits, until it was the time for Harvest Home, though it was such a citified affair. The Londoner had no other harvest memories for comparison, so that may be why it did not seem to be unnatural to have a taxi for harvest-wagon.

What did seem remarkable, however, to the gardeners was that war, however widespread and terrible in its many aspects, had in this respect been the means of bringing to many, as to this group of friends, the peaceful joy of growing some of both this season's and the coming winter's food. It had brought friendliness and joy; it had brought withal, to a Bloomsbury kitchen, the gay plenty of a farmhouse kitchen at festival time.

Onions hung in strings, shallots in bunches, trusses of green tomatoes, too. Haricot and Brown Dutch beans lay drying in trays, while scarlet piles of tomatoes and the glowing dignified pumpkins here and there made a rich and joyous glow of color.

Our driver of the harvest-wagon, helpful as ever, joined in the spirit of the thing and helped in carrying things upstairs. Puffing into the bright kitchen, eyes blinking from the blackout, with a sack over his shoulder and a pumpkin under each arm: "Coo!" he remarked. "Makes you think of the country, this does." Then off he clattered downstairs, whistling contentedly, with a bunch of tomatoes for himself.

JAN LAING

His Place Was in the Genius Panel

ESTHER SAT on the bed in the room she shared with her sister Rose and sighed deeply. In one hand she held a pair of manicure scissors and in the other a picture of Jan Kubelik which she had just cut out of the Sunday paper. "Shall we put him in the matinee-idol panel or the hero panel?" she asked.

Rose looked critically around the room. The bedroom set of bird's-eye maple shone brightly in the sunlight, the pale-blue bows that held back the soft, ruffled curtains were clean and carefully pressed, and the blue-flowered wallpaper was fresh and new. Two strips of cheesecloth stretching from the molding to the floor had been tacked to the wall on either side of the head of the bed. And on these strips Esther and Rose had pasted pictures cut from magazines and newspapers—pictures of young men in football suits, pictures of actors—and photographs of dozens of boys. Rose's eyes traveled slowly down the hero panel, which hung to the left of the bed. "I don't think we should put him there," she said. "Not with DeWitt, even if DeWitt did make a drop kick that really won the game for Princeton."

"I don't think we'd better, either," Esther agreed. "It would be sort of a sacrilege. Especially if we put him near that horse."

Rose got up from the chair in front of the dressing table and walked over to the hero panel. On one side of the panel she had pasted a picture of a horse, a handsome creature who stood proudly while a man in a high silk hat heid onto his reins with one hand and held a silver cup aloft with the other. "Of course, I'm utterly distracted over horses," she said. "But I suppose we really should put Kubelik in the matinee-idol panel."

"With the man who sang 'Under a Panama'?" Esther asked. "A man who sings in *minstrel* shows? Why, I've even forgotten his name." . . .

Rose turned away from the panel, her hands on her hips and her eyes staring across the top of Esther's head into space. The music of a violin was in her ears, and a lump was in her throat. "Look, Ess," she said. "He simply can't go in *either* panel. We've got to make another panel for him. A *genius* panel." . . .

Rose pulled the straight dressing-table chair to the wall opposite the foot of the bed. "I think we should have the genius panel facing us, so we can see it the last thing before we put out the light," she said. "It might do something for us." . . .

She fastened the panel to the wall, too and bottom, and then she stood back and looked at it. "Don't you think it's kind of plain?" she asked. "I mean for a genius panel?"

Esther squinted her eyes, tilted her head back, and looked at it through her lashes. "It is plain," she said. "He'll look funny there all by himself. Do you think we might put James K. Hackett with him? He was wonderful in 'The Crisis,' and he's one of the dearest things on earth."

Rose dropped her arms limply at her sides and pressed her lips together. . . . "I merely meant that Kubelik ought to have some flowers around him, or a design, or something. You paste him on and I'll look for something. Paste him in the middle, because no matter what other geniuses we find, we'll always remember that Kubelik was the first genius we ever laid eyes on."—From "Meet Me in St. Louis," by SALLY BENSON. (New York: Randon House.)

In the Tree Space

There was a twilight there in the
tree space
Hemmed in about by leaves.
Everywhere I saw the silver rain;
I heard the sound—as if many
breezes were blowing many
small leaves steadily—
Did I say it was everywhere, the
silver rain?
This was so, except in the tree
space where sat the bird.
He was silent there on the limb
beneath leaves occupied
with rain.
He appeared as if his plans were
abated with this foolish
nonsense: rain.
Why should good bird activities
be disturbed by rain?
He shook drops from his feathers
and watched attentively;
It'd bear watching: silly, superfious stuff: rain!

HELEN ECKERT

Symbol of Confidence

A MAP in the hands of a pilot is a testimony of a man's faith in other men; it is a symbol of confidence and trust. It is not like a printed page that bears mere words, ambiguous and artful, and whose most believing reader—even whose author, perhaps—must allow in his mind a recess for doubt.

A map says to you, "Read me carefully, follow me closely, doubt me not." It says, "I am the earth in the palm of your hand. Without me, you are alone and lost."

Here is your map. Unfold it, follow it, then throw it away, if you will. It is only paper. It is only paper and ink, but if you think a little, if you pause for a moment, you will see that these two things have seldom joined to make a document so modest and yet so full with histories of hope or sagas of conquest.

No map I have flown by has ever been lost or thrown away; I have a trunk containing continents.—From "West With the Night," by BERYL MARKHAM. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Borrowed Language

BY GALLICISMS are here meant borrowings of various kinds from French in which the borrower stops short of using French words without disguise. . . .

To advise the abandonment of all Gallicisms indiscriminately would be absurd; there are thousands of English words & phrases that were once Gallicisms, but, having prospered, are no longer recognizable as such; & of the number now on trial some will doubtless prosper in like manner. What the wise man does is to recognize that the conversational usage of educated people in general, not his predilections or a literary fashion of the moment, is the naturalizing authority, & therefore to adopt a Gallicism only when he is of the opinion that it is a Gallicism no more. To use Gallicisms for the worst of all reasons—that they are Gallicisms—, to affect them as giving one's writing a literary air, to enliven one's dull stuff with their accidental oddities, above all to choose Gallicisms that presuppose the reader's acquaintance with the French original, these are confessions of weakness or incompetence. If writers knew how "leap to the eye" does leap to the eye of the reader who, in dread of meeting it, casts a precautionary glance down the column, or how furious is the thinking that "give furiously to think" stirs in the average Englishman, they would leave such paltry borrowings alone forever.—From "Modern English Usage," by H. W. FOWLER (New York: Oxford University Press).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Lack of Secrecy Causing Grave Concern ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

Washington has been hearing the disturbing report that loose talk was responsible for part of the heavy Canadian casualties during the raid on Dieppe. The Germans are believed to have received advance information which made it possible to wipe out or to capture an unexpectedly large percentage of the attacking troops. Regardless of whether or not the Dieppe raid is considered a success—and military men here apparently believe it was—the lack of secrecy is causing grave concern. If the Dieppe raid was discovered, what would prevent the enemy from uncovering Allied plans for a second front?

Recent reports from the front have stressed the incalculable importance of strict secrecy on the part of the military and of complete cooperation on the part of civilians when it comes to all questions of war tactics and details. Newspapermen in Washington have been inclined to complain from time to time that the War and Navy Departments are too strict in what they refuse to let be published. One frequently hears the phrase: "Why in the world can't we publish that, the German general staff is on its toes and the enemy certainly knows as much about it as the press does."

Caught Flat-Footed

That, however, is not always the case. On a number of occasions the Axis has been caught flat-footed by developments which were common knowledge not only in Washington but also in other parts of the country. Two interesting and significant examples of this took place not so many months ago.

The first occurred in the Southwestern Pacific where every plane counts and where the balance of power is so delicately poised that little things, which might be insignificant on the vast Russian front, can upset it.

A group of late-model Flying Fortresses were attacked by two squadrons of Japanese Zero fighters, which swooped down upon the big bombers from above. This method of attack had proved the best and safest in the past. This time, however, the fast Japanese fighters were met with such a withering, crashing volume of fire that every enemy plane of the two squadrons was destroyed and not a pilot survived.

What had happened? Unknown to the enemy, this model of the Flying Fortress had been equipped with a powerful, two-gun protective turret on the topside. The Japanese, not knowing about this change, had not shifted their tactics and were caught in an impossible position. This sizable American victory might not have been possible if some newspaper had printed the fact that the Boeing Aircraft Company had made a minor design change and had put a gun turret on its latest model.

The other example, which occurred sometime earlier, involved the incredibly swift B-26 medium bomber built by the Glenn L. Martin Company. The enemy had known that these planes were fast—their 350 miles per hour puts them almost into the pursuit ship class—but they didn't know that they also carried a special "stingaroo" of a machine gun nest in the tail, which enabled the B-26 to throw an impassable hail of bullets over a wide area. The same thing happened when the enemy attacked the B-26 as later happened in the attack upon the Flying Fortresses: There just weren't any more Axis planes.

In both these cases, successful secrecy paid big dividends. The War and Navy Departments have not, however, always been this fortunate. At one of his press conferences, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, admitted quite frankly that the enemy was receiving news of the most confidential nature and that it was proving extremely difficult to prevent it. He pointed out, by way of example, that when the huge British Liner Queen Mary was ferrying American troops through the South Atlantic last spring, secret Axis shortwave stations followed its progress all the way down the South American coast. It was due either to the vigilance of the escort or to the inefficiency of German U-boat commanders that the liner was not sunk. it was not due to the inefficiency of Axis espionage.

Most Leaks Traceable

Most of the bad leaks are traceable, Army Intelligence officers believe, to careless and thoughtless conversation on the part of American workers and employers rather than to the country's newspapers. While newspapermen have a greater over-all accessibility to secret information than any other class of civilians, the strictness of censorship keeps them pretty well within bounds most of the time.

It is always easy to assume, in supposed justification for passing along a particularly juicy bit of war news, that the enemy is intelligent enough to have figured the thing out. The Army, which knows from experience just how difficult it is to get reliable information on enemy powers, both denies that this is so and points out that, even if it is so in some instances, Americans should do nothing to confirm Axis guesses.

We can't know how many American boys have been spared because somebody at home didn't talk when he or she was tempted. But if it were only one American soldier or sailor, and it is far more than this, the effort would be well worth it.

To Change the Subject:

Negroes Outstanding in Poetry Making ..... ***By Wyona Dashwood***

Amid the changes in the changing world, many things are holding true to the old, the well-established order, and one of these is poetry. Still, as the Duke found in "As You Like It," there are

". . . tongues in trees, books in the running brooks
Sermons in stones and good in everything."

Today Negroes are among the outstanding leaders in this poetry making, although few of them have gained the recognition they richly deserve. Likewise they have established for themselves a place in the theater, and in "the running brooks" of life they are finding books to write. In music, too, their voices are being heard in old songs and new songs and arias that range all the way from spirituals and plantation melodies of the Deep South to the songs from the master operas interpreted by Marian Anderson and Paul Robeson.

Their poetry is cutting a new mold in realism, and in giving it to the world they owe a debt—and the world owes appreciation—to "Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life," published monthly by the National Urban League and edited by Elmer Anderson Carter. It has as its motto a verse from Gallatians 6:10—"As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men. . . ."

Many of these poems by Negroes, ask direction and release, and they range all the way from escape from racial and industrial bondage to a plea to the leaders of men and of nations for true guidance—a prayer which Carlyle calls "significant of the destinies of the world," a symbol that is "the prime want of man which might be called sacred, for is there not," he asks, "in reverence of what is better than we, an indestructible sacredness?"

A call by M. Carl Holman for this leadership while the world appears on fire is contained in the September number of "Opportunity." He calls it "And to the Leaders." Here it is:

And to the leaders,
To those who must walk foremost through the dark valley,
To those who must fight the double battle,
To the leaders this:

You must feel deeply:
You must wince inwardly when the club falls
And burn to see the blood on the sagging walls:
You must resolve with a clear and tearless eye
That all things smug, all things corrupt must die.

You must be selfless:
You must step forward for the cringing mute,
Meet hatred, the crowd's scorn in their dispute,
Set your feet on the rocky way the great have gone;
Though you walk friendless, you walk not alone.

You must strike fearlessly:
You must laugh down the wolf-pack's threatening note
And scorn the rope that itches for your throat;
Better to be a flame undying-dead
Than choke upon a coward's tainted bread.

You must have vision:
Know like a blueprint the way you have come,
And know the present like a familiar sum.
Climb through the smoke to the eastern hill
And watch the dawn rise beautiful and still.

Fire on your tongue, fire in your heart,
Hold the helm in the dirty weather;
When war and prejudice have done their part
Lead us all out to-gether.

This poem was preceded by "You Must Forget the South," by D. Hercules Armstrong, in the August number of "Opportunity," when he finds that, moored there through the years, his traditions there, he cannot forget. Still he cries out:

You must forget the South—
The sneering moon,
The hound's mouth.

I have my past here;
My songs, my sorrows,
My tortured dreams,
My million tomorrows.

You must forget the South—
The flaming rope—
Come away. There's no hope. . . .

You must forget the South—
The blood, the tears—
Come on. No one hears.

I have my faith here,
My dreams unspun,
My hands upraised,
To touch the sun.

Someday, someone with a love for the beautiful, the tragic in poetry, is going to come along and make an anthology of these poems by Negroes printed in "Opportunity," and when it is printed, there will be bound in the volume contributions by writers and poets of the aspirations of a race freed only in body by the Thirteenth Amendment and which still cries out to the leaders of men for a broader freedom, for the "chance" promised all men under this nation's organic law.

Tomatoes Harvested While Swinging to Swing

Charles Phelps Cushing; Wide World

Saving the Tomato Crop All Across the United States Is a Wartime Job Accepted by Civilians of All Ages

Picking tomatoes the traditional way, as the man is doing at left, is the old familiar business of leaning over and leaning over some more, in the hot sun, and there has never seemed any way out of it. The crowd of young people in the right-hand picture are undaunted by this, however. With big baskets and pails these volunteers march into the fields near Pleasanton, Calif., to do their part in saving the valuable tomato crop for the fighting men, for lend-lease, and for the home front.

Associated Press

Something New in Harvesting Methods Is This Tomato Picker

B. Snavely Garber of Lancaster, Pa., invented this contraption for use on his farm. The truck moves slowly over the tomato patch with six pickers suspended in hammocks as a radio plays swing music. Six pickers and a driver have harvested as much as seven tons a day.

Invention speeds tempo of pickers who go up and down the 'scale' in hammocks.

Lying in a hammock while you pick tomatoes to swing music is the latest thing in harvesting methods.

Acres of fragrant vines laden with shining red fruit—or is it a vegetable?—needn't bother owners in search of harvesting crews if the invention of B. Snavely Garber of Lancaster, Pa., takes hold. A waiting line of applicants for such new-style tomato-picking might be expected to eliminate all labor shortage. It isn't often one gets a chance to "lie down on the job" and speed production at one and the same moment.

The tomato-picker invented by Mr. Garber moves by truck over the tomato field, with six pickers suspended in hammocks which are raised or lowered by cranks as needed.

In many parts of the United States, as the harvest season moves into a new high, boy and girl volunteers are going out into the fields to help bring in the crops.

Associated Press

Tomato Picking De Luxe With Swing Music Added

Here are some of Mr. Garber's pickers finishing up a section of tomato patch while literally but not figuratively "lying down on the job." These hammock effects can be raised or lowered by a crank, to adjust the picker to his picking heights. And don't forget the music. Quite a thing, isn't it!"

President and Cabinet Acclaim Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Expressions of confidence in the American free press came from President Roosevelt and seven Cabinet members who praised the part newspapers have played in the war effort.

The Chief Executive said that the observance of National Newspaper Week (Oct. 1-8) "after 10 months of war affords an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to the freedom that is as vital to us as our daily bread—the freedom to think and speak and write the truth as we see it."

"Our free press has not only survived—it is an essential part of the steadying ballast which enables our ship to ride the storm," Mr. Roosevelt added.

National Newspaper Week will be devoted to acquainting readers with the multitude of activities of their free press in the war effort. The expressions from public figures were carried in the current issue of Editor and Publisher, newspaper trade magazine.

President Roosevelt's message continued: "War imposes grave new responsibilities on all of us, but upon no public servant does the responsibility for truth and integrity rest more heavily than upon the press. Theirs is the duty of keeping the people fully and truly informed. Their correspondents are braving enemy fire to send back the story of far-off battles. Their editors and publishers are deeply aware of their responsibility for the faithful presentation of the news."

"The American people are vigilant of their precious heritage of a free press. They will permit neither its corruption nor its perversion for selfish ends. They will continue to regard it as their strong right hand in war as in peace. I believe their confidence will be justified."

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, said that because newspapers had reported the news as completely as it could be printed within the limits of national safety "they have checkmated enemy propaganda intended to demoralize and mislead our people."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said he had been "deeply impressed by the high sense of obligation with which the newspaper men and women, almost without exception, have taken their places in the firing line of the war. . . ."

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who sometimes has engaged in caustic word battles with segements of the press, came this: "I am for bigger and better newspapers, continued freedom of the press, and—more feuds."

Postmoster General Frank C. Walker said the press of this country had "attained unparalleled distinction as the conscientious expression of free men for whom the truth was sacred."

"The telling of the truth was, and is, the ultimate justification for freedom of the press," he added.

Through advertising and news columns newspapers already have shown their wholehearted desire to aid the war effort, said Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, adding: "This is more than demonstrated by the fact that they have contributed millions of dollars worth of white space to advertise various governmental activities. News support of many governmental campaigns has been equally generous."

Attorney General Francis Biddle said: "Our free American press is the symbol of democracy, symbol we cherish above all others.

San Diego 'Block Plan' Teaches Neighborliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The women of San Diego are re-learning an art which, in this hurried day and age, can stand a little reviving—the art of good neighborliness, of living and working together.

After Dec. 7, 1941, San Diego, in common with communities throughout the United States, was faced with organizing its civic activities for any and all emergencies. Civilian defense authorities immediately set up an organization which has been termed by national OCD experts "one of the most efficient in the United States."

Some of the City's progressive women leaders felt that San Diego's housewives should have an even more active part in the program, participating as a group in some phase of civilian defense work.

Soon an answer came from one within their ranks, Mrs. Edwina Hegland, housewife and mother. Thought to be the earliest effort of its type in the nation, San Diego's answer was the "Block Plan." Here, in Mrs. Hegland's own worlds, is a thumb-nail definition:

"Each square block in San Diego is, within itself, a complete and autonomous organization," she explained, "and there are over 5,300 such blocks. Every one of them is organized to be self-sufficient under all circumstances."

For civilian defense purposes, San Diego is divided into 30 districts. In each, a woman leader supervises all blocks in her area, naming other women to head their own blocks.

First duty of each of these block officials is to hold a meeting, at her home, of all women in her section. These meetings have been striking disclosures, Mrs. Hegland reported.

"In literally thousands of instances," she said, "folks who had been living near one another for years became acquainted for the first time. This is important, for should an emergency arise, we may need desperately to know the people next door, and they might need us, too."

Perhaps never in the history of San Diego has each citizen been so much a part of a community enterprise, according to Mrs. David A. Fraser, women's division head of the defense council.

"Folks really feel they are neighbors in the good, old-time sense of that wonderful word," she declared. "It's this neighborliness that greets one everywhere. Believe me, it refreshes one's faith in humanity."

"The plan," she continued, "is developing leadership. Women who never thought they could lead are courageously accepting the challenge, and are proving themselves capable and efficient."

Associated Press

And Here Is Front View of Picker in Her 'Hammock'

This girl uses a baseball catcher's mask with the wire removed as a head and neck rest.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Battle of Britain

By Harold Hobson

London

Probably never before has there been a war whose phases have so swiftly and succinctly been crystallized into phrases. "An Imperialist war"; "the phony war"; "Time is on our side"; "Hitler has missed the bus"; "All aid short of war"; "blood, toil, tears, and sweat"; these are words whose mere repetition suffices to revive the struggles of yesteryear.

But there is a more famous phrase than any I have yet mentioned—Churchill's words on the fighter pilots of the battle of Britain: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." And it is these that Leslie Howard has adapted for the title of his most recent film, "The First of the Few."

This picture is the biography of R. H. Mitchell, designer of the Spitfire, the machine which, more than any other, has meant the continued invulnerability of this island, and the survival of democracy. Mitchell had other achievements beside the Spitfire to his credit. It was he who designed several of the seaplanes that on occasion won for Britain the Schneider Trophy.

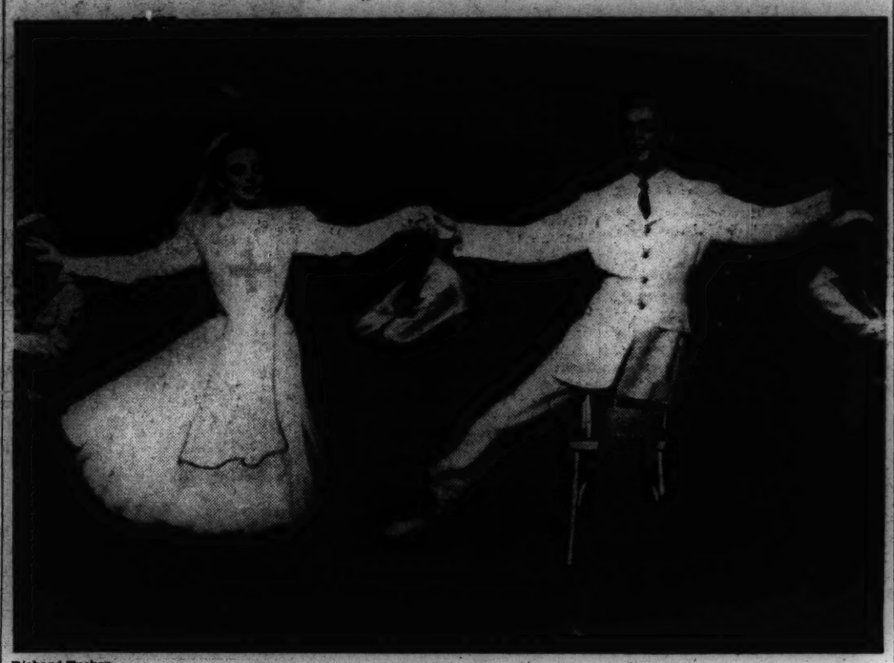
He worked, during the nineteen twenties, on the revolutionary principle that the aeroplane should be built in a single piece, whereas it was then the fashion to make it out of a conglomeration of different sections, held together by struts and bolts. He encountered great opposition to his ideas. He once at least lost his job through refusing to compromise about them. But by his obstinacy he forced himself back into the firm that had discarded him, and in its turn this firm was bought up by the armament company of Vickers, for the sole purpose of securing Mitchell's services.

But even now he had tremendous difficulties to overcome. The Government suddenly stopped financing the Schneider Trophy. In this impasse he was rescued by an unexpected check from Lady Houston. Then he went on a holiday to Germany, and was alarmed by what he saw there. He came back to England convinced that Britain needed a new military aeroplane, a fighter capable of defending these shores as effectively as battleships had done in the past.

But the democracies in those days would have nothing of preparation for war. They would not believe in stories of totalitarian rearmament. There was no money to spend on the development of fighter design. Nevertheless, Mitchell went ahead with his plans, and completed his machine, though he did not survive to see it win its spectacular triumph.

This is the story that Mr. Howard has made into a magnificent film. The tremendous importance of Mitchell's career is brought out at the beginning by a brief narrative of the German conquests in the spring of 1940, spoken with a beautiful quietness by Mr. Howard, leading up to the terrific daylight air attack of September 15, when hosts of German aircraft blackened the English sky, until in the evening they were driven back to the Continent, broken, disheartened, and beaten.

"The First of the Few" lacks, perhaps, the sense of urgency, the tearing excitement that an American film on the same subject would have had. But in that it is truer to the essence of its subject. When the need arises, both Americans and Englishmen can be efficient; but whereas the American not only is, but looks efficient, the Englishman generally does not. Many nations have made wrong deductions from this fact in the past; history is littered with their ruins. Similarly, though the battle of September 15 was one of the most decisive the world has known, it was taken over here with a considerable superficial casualness which is reflected in Mr. Howard's picture. "The First of the Few" is a film in which neither his own performance as Mitchell nor David Niven's as his test pilot, Crisp, can be too highly praised.



Richard Tucker

Gower and Jeanne in 'Count Me In'

Dance team in the new musical comedy which will be seen on Broadway the week of Oct. 5. It is now trying out at the Majestic Theater in Boston.

Changes in the Philharmonic

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The old order passes, among orchestral musicians as among concert and opera artists and even gentlemen of the baton. The century-old New York Philharmonic-Symphony, which has moved along from season to season with much the same personnel for a dozen years, after its grand shake-up in the nineteen-twenties, is providing a case in point. Though a total of six replacements is not of itself a large number in relation to a playing ensemble of more than 100 musicians, it still is out of the ordinary for an organization that has sometimes gone into a new season with only one, or perhaps no change, from the preceding years.

The six who are leaving the New York orchestra are veterans, whose combined services, if they could be made to run successively, would total 100 years that the Philharmonic is old. Four have been pensioned for their long and honorable service. One has gone to another orchestra. The youngest of the group, now only entering the fastidious forties, though a member of the orchestra for 13 years, is returning to an already established home in the far West.

Perhaps the personality that will be most missed in that of a musician whose playing has seldom attracted any particular attention and whose individual bows to Philharmonic audiences in the 21 seasons of his participation in the organization's Carnegie Hall concerts probably have not amounted to a handful. But he is a figure to look at twice, and with his retirement there passes from the picture the last of the bards that were plentiful in the old days when the Philharmonic was a co-operative society, with the players the members and the conductors the men of their choice.

The bass clarinet was the instrument on which tall, erect, soldierly-looking Edmond Roelofsma performed with something of the grand manner from the time he joined the ensemble in 1920, when he was already 45. A Hollander by birth, he had been with the Philadelphia Orchestra for 18 years before he joined the Philharmonic. Now he yields his place to a mere lad of 23. That was Roelofsma's age when he was engaged for Philadelphia.

* * *

Several players in the orchestra have had longer service with it than the stately bass clarinetist. Among those who are continuing, if in a somewhat different capacity, is Ernest F. Walker, its senior member. Since 1903 he has played the piccolo. Henceforth he is to do that only occasionally. Most of the time he will occupy himself with third flute and bass flute, while the former third flutist does regular duty with the piccolo. No departure and no new engagement is involved in this. Whether the trade of a piccolo for a bass flute is a fair one may be left for the trader and tradee to decide.

The other members of the orchestra who have been pensioned and whose faces will disappear from the Philharmonic vista this season are John Amans, long the first flutist, who came from Holland and has been a member of the Philharmonic since 1923; Albert E. Clarke, a Boston-born bass trombonist, who was taken into its ranks by the Philharmonic in 1928 when it made its merger with the old New York Symphony, and Ruben Katz, a percussionist who also was acquired through a merger, that with the National Symphony in 1920. The other absentees will be the violinist Robert Velten, the moderately young man who is going west; and the star trumpeter, Harry Glantz, who played with the New York Symphony before becoming a Philharmonic member in 1923 and who now—so the story runs—is going over to the five-year-old NBC Symphony.

* * *

Since Arturo Toscanini is to conduct both the Philharmonic-Symphony and the NBC Symphony in the new music year it will hardly be charged that he has lured away the former's solo trumpet for the glorification of the latter; particularly since one of the most noteworthy of the Philharmonic's new acquisitions is the flutist John Wummer, who has been similarly prominent as a solo first-chair man with the NBC. The new first trumpet is the old third trumpet, William A. Vacchiano, and there will be a new third trumpet in the person of James Smith, a 30-year-old New Yorker.

Four of the new men are but 30 years old or younger. William Jack Satterfield, engaged as alternating first trombone, was born in Pennsylvania in 1918. It is said that his father, a farmer, sold a cow to buy the trombone that started the youth on his career. Also a Pennsylvanian, the new bass clarinetist, Vincent J. Abato, came into worldly being one year later, in 1919. Slightly older is Frank Gullino, a violinist and a New Yorker, whose birth year was 1915. Arthur Layfield, who replaces Katz at the bass drum and cymbals, is a man of 44, who has played not only with the Chicago Symphony but with the Chicago Opera, where it was his particular fortune to make tinkle-tinkles and jingle-jingles whenever they gave "Lakmé" and Amelita Galli-Curci sang the Bell Song.

Edward Sutherland has been assigned by Paramount to direct "Dixie," with Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Marjorie Reynolds, Billy De Wolfe, and Lynne Overman. The latter will play a role based on the character of Dan Emmett, the Southern minstrel who wrote "Dixie" before the Civil War.

Music Festival in Gstaad

By Willi Reich

Basel, Switz.

That a music festival was possible in the third summer of the war, in the midst of storm-tossed Europe, a festival of the impressive dimensions and inspired purpose of that just held in Gstaad, goes to show the vital cultural mission of Switzerland, this blessed oasis of peace.

The festival took place in the remote mountain valley of the Saane, which up to the present has been known to the international travelling public almost exclusively as a starting point for Alpine climbing and as a golfers' paradise. Now, through the energy and artistic knowledge the gifted conductor, Hermann Scherchen, who has been working for 20 years in Switzerland, the valley was waked to the sound of eighteenth-century music. Under the title, "Birth and Perfecting of the Classical Symphony," some 40 symphonic works were given.

At nine morning sessions Scherchen, supported by an orchestra composed of young players, set forth by means of four typical works of the forerunners of the classicists the genesis of the classical symphony. With brief historical descriptions and lively comment he illumined in a series of brilliant lectures the deeper significance of the performance.

The flower of the classical symphony was set forth in 10 festival concerts in an array of concert masterpieces Scherchen also made use of the dress rehearsals for these festival concerts to describe the inspirational and technical content of the works for short lectures.

The enthusiastic participation of large audiences—all the concerts were sold out—shows that Scherchen's undertaking met complete appreciation. All who took part in the Gstaader festival seemed to be aware that they were present at the re-creation of a whole century of musical experience. The last morning concert, resounding with the first symphonies of Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, made quite clear the progress made after Bach, Purcell, Vivaldi, and Rameau.

The success of the 1942 festival in Gstaad is a proof of the vision which even in these difficult times lives on in Switzerland and which is security for the important cultural mission of the little country in the future peaceful times.

Hindemith on Composition

Craft of Musical Composition, by Paul Hindemith. Book I: Theoretical Part. English Translation by Arthur Mendel. $4. Book II: Exercises in Two-Part Writing. English translation by Otto Ortmann. $3. New York: Associated Music Publishers. $3.

Paul Hindemith in his "Craft of Musical Composition, Book I," now published in English after five years, allows composers to indulge impulse and individuality as much as they like. He grants them plenty of "modern" scope, he permits them to express their emotions freely, and he lets them explore new and inviting possibilities of melody and chord.

Yet all the while he does so, he insists that a piece of music, in order to stand the test of time, even the test of first-time performance, must be conceived and executed according to everyday structural logic and in obedience to a few plain and natural laws of sound.

The volume—less than half an inch between the covers—suffices to prove the author a pedagogue of the first order; a scholar who holds the past in due respect, and who explains the present both from keen examination of other men's musical product and from practice in turning out concert pieces of his own. His handbook aims to provide composers with succinct and serviceable rules for combining tones, whether of voices of instruments, to save them labor, and to inculcate in them a skill that cannot go wrong. His compact chapters teach apprentices how to lay out a job on the bench and to fit things together to stay tight and to wear.

Briefly, in Hindemith a harmonist appears who can show the relation of latter-day achievement to the legacy of the old masters, and who can point the way, besides, for future time-makers to capture the attention of audiences.

It is well known, as remark runs on one of Mr. Hindemith's early pages, that works on harmony, or thoroughbass — choose whatever term we like—have been repeating one another for generations, as though a digest of precedents were being reviewed, revised, and in some sort brought down to date. Every little while a professor of music gets out a book of formulas and exercises which are just the same thing all over again.

* * *

Now Mr. Hindemith finds no quarrel with either conventional method or historic theory. Indeed, he bases his whole teaching on the processes employed by Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner. He finds, nevertheless, fresh systematization for those processes, analyzing them according to a new acoustic doctrine, which he gives himself credit for having discerned and applied first of anybody.

The idea is simple enough, once fairly stated and illustrated. It is as old, too, as civilization. It was known, in essence, by the people who first invented airs to sing or to strum on strings or blow on horn and pipe. Sound any tone we will and by any means we select, and there arises a set of overtones which outline for us a scale. Through the centuries the scale has been many things, according to the overtones picked and preferred. Today it settles down to what we call the chromatic scale, represented practically, though not absolutely, by a piano and the tension of its wires. This scale, for the purpose of the composing art, is, in the Hindemith view, a finality.

Nor does the chromatic scale bear the character of an arbitrary mechanism. Far otherwise, it is a thing of nature, existing subject to no splitting or splintering, although given here and there to slight wavering, as vocalists and as players of orchestral instruments are aware.

Complication, however, arises the moment a second and a different sound is produced along with the first; and that is where harmony comes in. Moreover, only a couple of notes are required, one high and the other low—the note of melody supported by the note of bass. Fill the intervening space with as many tones as we may, the outer two determine the main effect.

* * *

The Hindemith harmony, then, implies a pair of lines of sound moving together through the chromatic scale, in whatever range. The task of the composer is to adjust them and whatever else goes with them in a way that speaks to the listening world.

That barely sketches the matter, too. For "Craft of Musical Composition" is a book for advanced, not primamry, educational use. A reader, to grasp its teaching completely, must be something of a mathematician. At the same time, a student, to profit by it, can follow its casual advice and be pretty sure to arrive at prosperous outcomes.

In Book II, Mr. Hindemith becomes a conservatory professor giving out lessons to a class. Here he places before students a series of progressive mechanical exercises, showing them how to apply the theories eluciated in Book I and setting down rules for the guidance of every step.

According to his view, melody is the main thing; and harmony, while important, tends to usurp melody's place and has to be kept under control and prevented from running away with the music. Again, melody depends on harmony to give it what he calls "tension," or activity, and to make it move to a goal.

* * *

As indicated above, a note of melody needs only one accompanying note to produce harmony; and the purpose, broadly, of Book II rests in finding the proper other note for the tune desired. Said in different words, composing becomes essentially a two-part problem, and the person who gets hold of the two-part technique in all its ramifications may be called a composer, or at any rate a workman in musical sound.

The rules and restrictions laid down in Book II surpass for severity anything ever before appearing in a treatise on harmony; and still they are little more, perhaps, than what the historic masters have observed without either being told or telling. They may be described as a sort of compendium of classic intuitions.

Like the two-part theory itself, which Mr. Hindemith so painstakingly formulates and so dogmatically proclaims, his regulations have been understood and observed for the past 200 years and longer, though they have for the most part remained unwritten. W. P. T.

Pylon Honors Legion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The sculptured granite pylon commissioned by the Monument Builders of America to commemorate the founding of the American Legion has been a bone of contention among St. Louis artists and intelligentsia. Those who opposed accepting the sculpture saw in it what seemed to be a too "modern conception." But, in spite of the opposition, the shaft has been erected in that part of the Memorial Plaza for which it was designed.

Now that the work stands unveiled, one understands that the reproach of "modernity" is simply a misunderstanding of spiritual implication. The sculptor has sought to express in stone an idea which he calls "The Search for Eternal Peace." He has caused the stone apparently to leap into the air like a vertical white flame.

Resting on a base of four terraces, the shaft of gray Georgia granite rises to a height of 25 feet. On the obverse side the sculptor has chiseled, in high relief, the kneeling figure of a man with raised head and exalted look. His hand rests upon the haft of a sword. The hands express peace, and the sword takes on the aspect of a scepter. The figure, summoned from the stone by the sculptor, has vanquished evil, at least for himself. On the reverse side is an eagle, executed with utmost delicacy. There is beauty and majesty in the upward sweep of the wings. From the talons suspends the medallion of the American Legion.

The work is by Sasha S. Schnittmann, young American sculptor, who studied at the New York Beaux Arts Institute of Design, and at the National Academy of Design.

Shakespeare and Frederick Valk

By Percy Allen

London

Mr. Frederick Valk's performances of Shylock in the provinces, and of Othello at the New Theater, for the Old Vic Company, have been warmly welcomed and much praised. At the New Theater, Mr. Valk, while he dressed and made up as the Moor, talked about his Shakespearean work.

"Many classical parts have fallen to me," he said, "including characters in Bernard Shaw's plays, but Shakespeare was always my favorite. I played Lear when I was little more than a boy.

"I first appeared in England, in July, 1939, at Wyndham's, next door to where we are now, in a play with Sidney Howard called 'Alien Corn,' which had made a success in America. Later I was in 'Thunder Rock.' Then I played Shylock in the provinces—a difficult experience, because I was accustomed to playing the part in German, in Tieck's romanticized, sentimentalized translation. When I came to study the part in the original English, I found that the character was much more powerful, and much more subtle than the Shylock I had been playing. It was quite another, and much greater figure. I had to change my conception as well as my language.

"My favorite Shakespearean part? King Lear is the best of them all; though it is hardly playable, and I am still a little afraid of it. To plunge and dive into such a part is at once delightful and painful—almost dangerous, like the candle to the moth! But what a pleasure!"

Complimented on his English, Mr. Valk said:

"I sometimes compare languages with a photo-camera. A simple camera is easy to manimpulate; but in a complex one you can alter the whole picture by a slight movement of a screw. The English language in its purity is the subtlest of all for the expression of ideas, more so even than the French.

"You know that the basis of our English stage work is speech, rather than acting?" I asked.

"Yes, I know; and, in my opinion, this business of speaking is a bit over-rated here. I come from a country in which the histrionic tradition is one of acting, rather than speaking. I want to see Richard III, as well as hear him."

War Films Available

The New York University Film Library has been named as a depository for United States Government war films and films on Latin America released through the Office of Inter-American Affairs. Forty titles are available to educational groups in the Middle Atlantic States for the service charge of 50 cents per film. All are 16 mm. sound pictures. Additional films will be added each month.

Films from the Office of War Information are designed to keep Americans informed on vital aspects of the war, and those from the Office of Inter-American Affairs to give citizens of the United States a better understanding of their fellow Americans to the South. Typical of the war films are "Ring of Steel," "Bomber," "Winning your Wings," and "Women in Defense." Latin American subjects in the Film Library include "Americans All," "The Day is New," and "Neighbors Down the Road."

A special sound edition of "Target for Tonight," an account of an air raid by the Bomber Command of the Royal Air Force, which has been acclaimed as one of the finest pictures of the war, will also be distributed by the Film Library.

'Unsung Heroes' of War at Sea To Have Own Service Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — America's merchant seamen, oft termed the "unsung heroes" of the war at sea, will soon find awaiting them—in American, British, Russian and other ports across the seven seas—the facilities for shore-hour rest, relaxation, and recuperation for which they have long been asking.

The men who take the convoys through and brave the U-boat perils, but who have found little save water-front "dives" waiting to welcome them when off the ship, will have facilities provided by a "U. S. O." of their own—a $5,000,000 United Seamen's Service now being organized here with the potent backing of the maritime unions, shipbuilders, shipowners, and the Government.

"U. S. S." centers will be maintained in all chief ports of the United States, with 10 centers in Britain and others in Murmansk and Archangel, main ports for lend-lease convoys to Russia, according to Douglas P. Falconer, who resigned as director of the Greater New York Fund to become executive director of the United Seamen's Service.

At these centers some of the same facilities provided service men by the United Service Organizations will be available to seamen, including entertainment and theater tickets. Beyond this, arrangements provide for maintenance of havens where men who have been through torpedoings and sinkings may rest and recuperate, where duplicate papers may be obtained to replace those lost at sea and where general relief and rehabilitation may be had.

Anxious to speed realization of the far-flung program, the National Executive Committee of the U. S. S. met two days ago for the first time in its new national headquarters at 39 Broadway. Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder and cargo-plane advocate, is President of the new organization, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, heads the Board of Directors. Other officers include Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union; Harry Lundberg, President of the Seafarers' International Union; Marshall Field, Joseph Lykes, John D. Reilly, John E. Bierwirth, Treasurer, and Mrs. Lewis W. Douglas, Secretary.

The assembled Executive Committee had before it full indorsement of the U. S. S. by President Roosevelt, who wrote:

"In the newly organized United Seamen's Service the people of our country have an instrument through which we may discharge a small part of our debt to merchant seamen—the men who are vitalizing the vast tonnage we are producing to defend our way of life.

"The men of our merchant marine need facilities for rest and recreation, a chance to build up the strength and fortitude necessary for their hazardous journeys carrying the implements of war to our fighting forces. . . ."

The United Seamen's Service, initiated after conferences which included War Shipping Administration officials, is regarded in maritime circles as filling a long-felt need, dedicated as it is to providing, both "for the duration" and afterward, respectable, non-charitable centers where American seamen may gather at ports throughout the world, thereby helping to raise the whole tone and morale of the merchant marine.

Already the U. S. S. is operating the newly-opened Kermit Roosevelt residence in Oyster Bay, L. I., as a recuperation home for seamen, and plans call for opening of another center in the New York area within a few days.

Financing of the venture thus far has been carried on privately, with shipbuilders enthusiastically backing the proposal by Mr. Kaiser that the industry contribute $3,000 for each ship building way in the nation. Mr. Curran presented a check for $1,000 to Mr. Bierwirth as the first contribution from union quarters, stressing that the money was raised by seamen on shipboard and that the N. M. U. treasury would make later donation.

Mr. Falconer said a public subscription would be solicited in the $5,000,000 campaign when organizational details had been completed.

Spokesmen stressed that the shipping unions had been consulted on each step planned, it being felt that a pride of achievement and interest in the venture's success would result if the seamen themselves had a large hand in proceedings.

Eastern Cherokee Indian From N. C. Wins Annual Achievement Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 — An Eastern Cherokee from North Carolina, W. David Owl, is receiving the Annual Indian Achievement Award this year, given by the Indian Council Fire, with headquarters in Chicago. Determined that world conditions should not interfere with the presentation to a deserving Indian of the Achievement Medal, the ceremony is taking place today, which is Illinois' Indian Day. It was hoped that this day would also be the Nation's Indian Day, but although the National Indian Day bill was passed by the Senate, it is now in the House Judiciary Committee, where it will probably be for the "duration" because the Committee's reply is that they have too much important legislation to consider.

This year's recipient, W. David Owl, is of five-eighths Indian blood and was born on the Cherokee Reservation, North Carolina. Although he graduated from the trade school at Hampton Insttitute, Virginia, a vocational life made no appeal, so he prepared for the Ministry at considerable sacrifice and under a heavy burden of responsibility, graduating from Springfield College, Massachusetts, in 1918 with the degree, Bachelor of Humanics.

First Mr. Owl worked among the Pimas, Arizona, after which he was Director of Religous and Physical Education at Haskell Institute, Kansas. For three years he attended Rochester Theological Seminary (N. Y.) with summer courses at the University of Kansas and that of Rochester, and served in the Kansas National Guard and the R. O. T. C. as sergeant and first lieutenant, respectively.

For the last 17 years, however, David Owl has been active among the Six Nations, New York, on the Cattaraugus Reservation, although he says he doesn't know whether he is a Baptist or Presbyterian Minister as he preaches to both parishes. Besides, he is interested in all societies on the New York reservations, as well as the surrounding cities, as the Boy Scouts of America, 4-H Clubs, Buffalo Council of Social Agencies, and Hampton Alumni Association.

David Owl pleads with his Indians to share in the advantages of their white neighbors because under such a plan, he feels, they will be able to participate more actively in the affairs of the nation than under a policy that segregates them from the general social order.

One time when the Massachusetts Indian Association gave Mr. Owl $50 for his Indians, in accounting for it, he mentioned several worth-while projects, then said:

"Now as for the last $2, when in Buffalo I met a young girl from the Reservation who was crying because she had no hat and didn't want to go to school in that city bareheaded. So I bought her a hat then and there with that $2. You should have seen how happy that hat made her!" That is the type of Indian who has won the 1942 Indian Achievement Medal.

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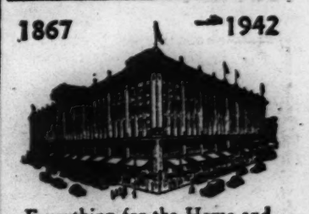
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Schools, Clubs, and Individuals of Britain Eagerly Learning About America Through Projects, Books, and 'Weeks,'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In a small room, packed with books and magazines, on the top floor of one of London's monumental business buildings, the lines converge of a movement which has as its objective to increase the understanding between Britain and America.

The "Books Across the Sea" circle with its "opposite number" in U. S. A., was founded originally with the idea of facilitating the exchange of English and American books on topical subjects and was organized by Mrs. Beatrice Warde as book section of the "American Outpost." A small number of books carefully selected with the help of the American public were sent to England and a reference library was set up. But the "Books Across the Sea" circle very quickly outgrew its original objective. For it was just the moment when the English public, realizing that Hollywood romance and gangster stories did not convey a true picture of America, wanted, in ever-increasing numbers, to get down to the real America and the real Americans.

Hardly one year after its foundation the circle had about 700 books, published since 1939. Exchange of regional scrapbooks were arranged between American and British schools, clubs, and interested individuals. Thirty exhibits of books and illustrative material have been sent out in the past three months in response to requests from organizers of teachers' conferences, army study groups, schools, and youth centers. About a hundred requests for information about various aspects of American life are answered each month.

One of the most popular and informative activities of the "Books Across the Sea" circle is the exchange of scrapbooks describing the life of the two countries in pictures and newspaper items. A Vermont scrapbook is a very good example, for it shows the country, the houses and farms, the flowers and the animals of that state.

Enthusiasm Runs High

Lend-Lease and Bundles for Britain have aroused special interest in America amongst the young people of Britain. "America Weeks" and "America Days" are being arranged by London East End, and Public Schools, by young factory workers' clubs, and kindergartens, and the "Books Across the Sea" circle helps with the arrangements. The enthusiasm is great, for organizers and participants are equally keen on the subject. American plays are being produced, American songs studied, American poetry recited, American speakers invited, wigwams and canoes built and painted, and Indian costumes made from paper and odd bits of fabric.

One of the first "America Weeks" was arranged by a County School for Girls with 270 pupils between the ages of 10 and 18. The regular curriculum was suspended for one week and all classes throughout the week studied aspects of the life and history of the United States. Cooking was also included. The general plan was to present as much information as possible about U. S. A. by classroom lectures, by exhibits initiated and arranged by the girls, by discussion groups and by outside speakers.

American Money

Instead of mathematics, instruction in American money and banking was given. To give children a visual impression American coins were displayed. An imaginary visit to the U. S. A. gave scholars the opportunity to learn something of letters of credit and travelers' cheques. The high lights of American history were taught by the teacher of history; the discovery and colonization periods were discussed, the Monroe Doctrine and its implications outlined, and the causes of the Civil War. Pupils had to report on books which they were given to read, and older girls studied the American Constitution and gave talks to the whole school on its executive, the judiciary and legislative functions. The English and the language teachers organized discussion groups of seniors to consider the "Cosmopolitan Nature of the American Nation" and the "Position of the U. S. A. in the Present War." These groups met separately for four days, and on the last day met together to hear the conclusions arrived at, which were delivered in form of summaries.

The English classes were also responsible for readings from American literature at each morning assembly of the whole school. Emerson, Thoreau, William James, and Lord Lothian were amongst the authors, and a long list of books was recommended and made available for reading.

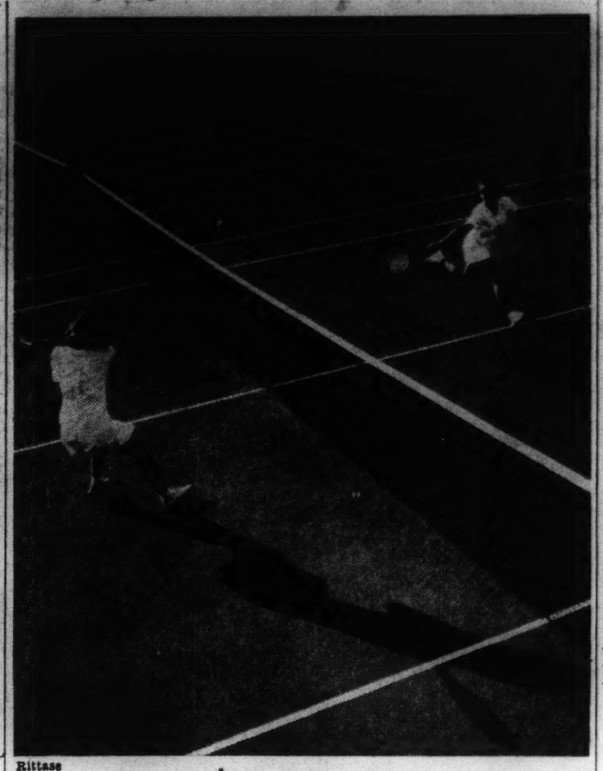
The performance of American music was considered by the girls the most thrilling adventure. Compositions by Edward MacDowell and Charles Wakefield Cadman were performed and Negro spirituals sung. American flora and fauna were discussed in the natural science lesson. American games explained and American square dances danced in the physical training lesson.

Similar "Weeks" Elsewhere

One of the main features of this "America Week" was an address by Professor Arthur Newell on "America in the Making."

The exhibit of photographs, of clippings from magazines, of advertisements, pictures, arts and crafts, of pottery in Indian style made by the children out of clay and decorated with Indian designs in paint, American flags and Indian totem poles, etc., added to the many sides of "America Week."

Similar instructive festivals have since been held in schools and youth clubs. Mrs. Street, chairman of the London "Books Acrosss the Sea" circle, addressed many of them and she says that after her talks she frequently receives letters from her hearers expressing thanks and a keen desire to go to America.



Rittase

Wonderful Autumn Days on the Courts

The changing seasons are unforgettable delights at most boarding schools. Tennis, hockey, riding, in spring and autumn, are followed in winter by cosy afternoon tea around a hearthfire after perhaps a jolly session of skiing. Tennis fans will look with eagerness at these beautiful—and empty!—courts at Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass., but we hazard a guess that Bradford girls themselves will laughingly insist that such stretches of emptiness can seldom be found for so popular a game.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 29, 1942

Dear Dr. Ross:

I am more than happy to endorse the nationwide observance of Religious Education Week. We Americans are great believers in education, but we sometimes forget that there can be education in evil as well as education in the good things of life. This is self-evident now: in the great struggle in which we are engaged our enemies are not the deluded peoples of the earth, but the false and evil standards which have deluded and enslaved them.

We know that the spiritual liberties of mankind are in jeopardy. We know that the influences and institutions that make men good are in jeopardy. We know that brutal cynicism is abroad in the world, that millions of men who were only recently boys and boys who will soon be men have been taught to hold the human race in contempt, to deny the truth of the dignifying words of Genesis: "God created man in his own image."

We are at war with the forces of evil abroad, but this does not relieve us of the responsibility of eternal vigilance at home. The young must be taught and they must be taught truly if the spring-waters of democracy are to be kept untainted. In this connection I like to remember the words of Thomas Henry Huxley, who called the Bible "the most democratic book in the world." The influence of the Scriptures in the early days of our Republic is plainly revealed in the writing and thinking of the men who made the nation possible. Quite apart from their professed allegiance to any particular form of religious doctrine, they found in the Scriptures that which shaped their course and determined their action. They believed in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

We have ahead of us difficult times and a long struggle. We shall need all our spiritual resources to sustain us in the days to come. There will be occasions when our way will seem shadowed and dark, when our course will be plagued by indecision and assailed by doubt. Providentially, there is always guidance if one knows where to look. Said the Psalmist: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Rev. Dr. Roy G. Ross,
General Secretary,
The International Council of Religious Education,
Chicago, Illinois.

Religious Education Week, September 27-October 4

The aim of the twelfth annual Religious Education Week, to be observed nationally, is to emphasize spiritual foundations for the 15,000,000 children and 30,000,000 adults in America who have no formal religious training. The above letter from President Roosevelt is self-explanatory.

Six-Point Plan to Aid Schools Recommended by NEA Group

The NEA Defense Commission of the National Education Association has a six-point program to meet the critical situation confronting the nation's schools:

1. The present low salaries being paid teachers in many communities must be raised sharply in order to enable these communities to staff their schools with competent teachers. In many instances minimum salaries must be more than doubled in order to be in line with current wage rates and with living costs.

2. All teachers who have been receiving reasonable salaries should be granted at least a 15 per cent emergency salary increase over that paid one year ago in order to compensate for increased living costs and to conform with prevailing practices in industrial employment based on the War Labor Board decisions.

3. Schools must be enabled to retain their personnel if they are to render those absolutely essential services to our society in wartime which only the schools can render. Prominent among these services are: Child care and protection, teaching of democratic principles, physical fitness programs for youth, pre-induction programs for boys about to enter the armed forces, adequate vocational, mathematics, and science instruction, and greatly increased emphasis on the teaching of agriculture in rural areas.

4. Teachers and the public must recognize that teaching is absolutely essential war work. Unless our schools can be maintained at a high level of efficiency, neither the armed forces nor industry will be able to have a continuing supply of trained and physically fit youth.

5. There should be established a nation-wide teacher placement agency by the United States Employment Service in order to make the services of competent teachers available to school systems which are in dire need of such services.

6. Many communities and many of the states do not have adequate financial resources for maintaining satisfactory educational programs. In this crisis the Federal Government must provide large-scale financial assistance to schools in order to prevent a catastrophic breakdown of educational service.

Many Rural Schools Silent Yet Consolidation Not Answer

By the Associated Press

Boise, Idaho

Not since the days when the cry of "gold" caused the country schoolmaster to drop his slate and join the rush for western nuggets has the familiar little red schoolhouse in rural Idaho faced such trying times as the present, says John I. Hillman.

Twenty-eight rural schools in Idaho have failed to open so far this year, Mr. Hillman, executive secretary of the Idaho Education Association, reported on the basis of a survey now 80 per cent complete.

The mountainous west side of the State is rich in precious metals and, from 1860 to 1865, stampedes to new "diggings" drew teachers as well as most other able-bodied men.

Now, war-created jobs are making similar inroads into the teaching ranks.

In all, 87 vacancies in school faculties throughout the State were reported to Mr. Hillman, but it was the small, one-room units in rural areas that were hardest hit.

Mr. Hillman pointed out that the shortages are most acute in the natural sciences, mathematics, commercial and shop-work courses. And "these are just the courses we need most to aid in the war effort," he said.

Consolidation isn't the answer, he explained, mentioning Idaho county, with an area of 8,539 square miles and a population of 0.7 to the square mile, and Owyhee with 7,986 square miles and a population of 1.5 to the square mile. However, in Ada County, where Boise, the State capital is located, six districts have been consolidated into three.

Saving Fuel

You may hear a good deal about the so-called Brookline Plan—principally because this Massachusetts town may adopt a scheme to save 150,000 gallons of fuel oil and 450 tons of coal in heating its schools.

Under the plan as outlined, the fall terms start two weeks earlier, or on Sept. 1. Schools will close just before Christmas and remain closed until late in February and then be kept open until the latter part of June. By this system the number of school days will not be reduced but spread over a longer period. And it will save fuel!

Important to Keep Pleasures Simple for Little Children

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

Recently I was much interested in an article in the Family Forum on reading to children. In my zeal to "do right by Peter," apparently I went too far. By reading too much to him, and by reading only more advanced stories instead of very simple, one-syllable ones like those he will soon read himself, perhaps I have lessened his own desire to read. There can be a difference of opinion on this. Another mistake I made, perhaps (an almost inevitable one since Peter was much alone with me), was to supply him too generously with crayons, scissors, colored papers, cut-outs. When he reached the first grade and had work-books, he had outgrown an interest in cutting and pasting, and was completely bored with the idea of cutting out words and pasting them under pictures. The children who had never been privileged to hold a crayon or a pair of scissors were thrilled and excited by their work-books.

Another subject of interest in this connection is that of the school bus. It is especially significant to me because my own childhood was a city one and for six years I walked two miles to school every day! At this particular point I cannot help but feel a wish for the "little red" schoolhouse at the crossroads. How do other parents feel about this, and how do they prepare their children for the practically unsupervised conversations and physical encounters in the bus? Our own conclusion is that Peter must be given enough spiritual armor to withstand any kind of attack. "The bus drivers are paid," says one teacher I have talked to, "to drive the bus, not to discipline the children. They'd lose their jobs if they tried it." Can the Parent-Teacher Associations do anything about this? (Mrs.) E. V. D.

the dime store. The folder was covered with cloth, such as rayon taffeta or checkered gingham, the edges buttonholed with yarn for trimming. A chain of the yarn neatly tied with pompons on its ends holds the book together, leaving ample room for insertion of more sheets. A colored baby picture is pasted on the cover. The fly-leaf has another lovely baby's picture with the words underneath, BABY (surname)'S BOOK.

Herewith are some of the topics covered in the book: Showers, Baby's Arrival (date, time, place), Congratulations and Flowers, Weight and Height Chart, Gifts, and a list of Firsts such as: First outing, smiles, crawls, eats from spoon, bottle, sits in high chair, tooth, feeds self, first walks, words, party, birthday, Christmas, lock of hair, record of progress and unfoldment, sayings, first pictures, etc. Each page is headed with a colored baby picture clipped from magazines, which is appropriate to the subject printed underneath.

Those things dearest to a mother's heart are recorded. One always believes one can remember details, but it is surprising how quickly they are forgotten. It is fun to have exact records to compare with your friends. This book has given the mother great joy and it is a little more intimate and inclusive than those to be purchased.

(Mrs.) D. M. N.

A Saturday Column

A Homemade Baby Record

California

Some time ago in this column was an article emphasizing the importance and joy of keeping a record of the sayings of one's children. Unless one has a definite place in which to record these, it is easy to neglect setting them down.

One mother was presented with a charming homemade child record book at a baby shower. Perhaps some idea as to its make-up may be helpful to anyone inspired to make their own. It is a sturdy scrapbook folder like one finds in

Avoid Child Labor

Don't send children into the factories until every employable adult is employed. Child labor always drives out adult labor.

Bulletin of Milwaukee Teachers' Association.

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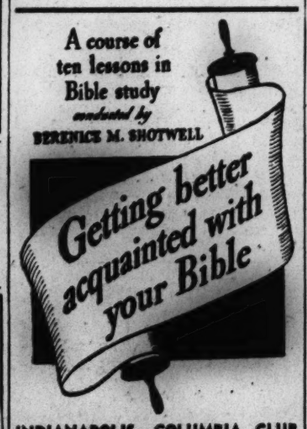

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Yankees, Red Sox Close '42 American League Season at Fenway Park Tomorrow

Tex Hughson Goes After Fifth New York Victory

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In their final competitive tuneup before plunging into the World Series, the New York Yankees come to Fenway Park tomorrow for a one-game series with the Red Sox. It marks the final appearance of the season for Joe Cronin and his mates, a majority of whom will be en route to their homes a few hours after the conclusion of the contest. The Yankees will go right back to New York where they will practice behind locked Stadium doors on Monday.

While the Yankees are merely playing out their string, marking time for the big classic just ahead, the Red Sox will be pulling for their mound ace, Tex Hughson, to register his 22nd triumph. The Texan already has beaten the Yanks four times this year, a trick which no other hurler in the American League has been able to match.

Mid-Season Slump

As they bow out for 1942, the Red Sox will take with them much individual glory and a solid second place finish. It seemed in the early spring that Joe Cronin might win the pennant this time. But a bad stretch in the heart of the race ruined his chances and gave the Yankees the edge they needed. Through August and September, when the locals shifted back into high gear, the New Yorkers likewise moved forward at a terrific clip, giving ground only slightly.

For example, while baseball was being thrilled by the great Cardinal drive of 36 triumphs in 43 starts and their push past the Dodgers in the National League race, the Red Sox were winning 33 out of 43, believe it or not. And Cronin's only reward for the spurt, aside from a mathematical certainty of the runner-up berth, was to cut the Yankee lead from 13 games to nine. Cronin by now is wondering what a fellow has to do to get ahead of those pesky New Yorkers.

Several Going

Tomorrow's engagement marks, also, the final appearance of several players for the duration. Ted Williams, the league leader in batting, runs scored, runs batted in, home runs and bases on balls, expects to be a Navy flier before the inauguration of the 1943 campaign. So does Johnny Pesky, the sensational young rookie who should show the way in base hits and be runner-up to Williams in the batting race. John takes a night plane to the West Coast tomorrow, but returns in November for his flight training, probably at Amherst.

Dom Di Maggio goes home to California, where he shortly will take up active work in the Coast Guard. A few of the Yankees, too, will be missing by next spring. Phil Rizzuto is sure to go into the service and others will follow through the winter. Many of the boys not called to the colors will probably go into defense work. Even Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yanks may go into a plant in his native Buffalo.

* * *

Briefs . . . After their doubleheader with the Giants at the Polo Grounds tomorrow the Braves will scatter in all directions . . . Johnny Cooney and Paul Waner head for Sarasota, Fla., where they have winter homes . . . Tom Early expects to work at a defense job in Squantum . . . Sibby Sisti, Chet Ross and Warren Spahn, all Buffalo boys, go into defense work at home . . . Nanny Fernandez will work in the Wilmington shipyards, outside of Los Angeles . . . Buddy Gremp, Johnny Sain and a few others will be missing to Uncle Sam's forces . . . And still others will be missing to the minor leagues.

Hockey Men Drop Amerks For Duration

TORONTO, Sept. 26 (AP)—The National Hockey League's Board of Governors yesterday suspended the Brooklyn Americans franchise for a year and limited the Stanley Cup play-offs to four clubs.

Since the Brooklyn franchise was suspended—rather than canceled or transferred—the league must consider the matter again next season. It is unlikely, however, that the Americans will be revived before the end of the war.

The Governors also drew up a schedule for the coming campaign, providing a 50-game season for each of the league's six remaining outfits—Toronto, Chicago, New York, Boston, Detroit and Montreal.

Each will have 25 games at home and 25 away.

They also voted to make official a sentiment expressed previously—discouragement of the employment in professional hockey of players who are of military age.

The action regarding the Brooklyn club, whose home ice was in Madison Square Garden, was unanimous.

"There was no question about it being unanimous," league President Frank Calder said afterward. "There was nothing else we could do. We knew that President Mervyn Dutton of Brooklyn couldn't carry on with the four players he had left and Dutton realized it too."

Other members of the 1941-42 Brooklyn team have enlisted. Contracts of the four players who still are civilians will be sold although it is unlikely that Pat Egan, veteran defenseman, will give up a shipyard job to return to the ice.

The management committee of the board appointed Bill Chadwick of New York, King Clancy and Norman Lamport of Toronto as the chief referees.

Golf Trip Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Manager, said today that the proposed South American tour of four leading pro golfers, on which they were scheduled to leave Oct. 3, is off because of transportation difficulties.

The four players—Open Champion Craig Wood, Ed Dudley, Chick Harbert and Jimmy Demaret—were to compete in the Argentine open, in which Demaret would have been defending champion.

Little Series Even

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26 (AP)—Columbus defeated the Syracuse Chiefs, 3 to 2, last night behind the six-hit pitching of southpaw Harry Brecheen, to draw up even with the International League champions at one victory each in the 25th Little World Series.

Chess

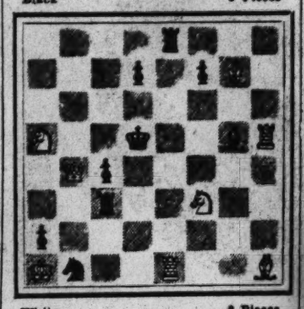
By Frederick R. Chevalier

September 26, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2489

By F. Gamage

Black — 6 Pieces

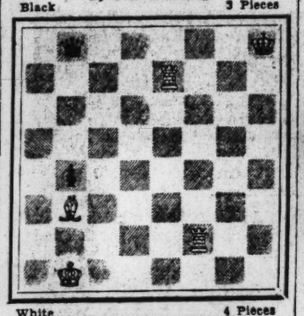


White — 6 Pieces
4r3/3p1pB1/8/Kt2k2bR/1Qp5/2r2Kt2/-p7/2kt2R2B
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Open Two-Mover Section, Sam Loyd Memorial Tourney, Chess Review, June-July, 1942.)

Problem No. 2490

By Otto Wursburg

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces
1q5k/4R3/8/8/1p6/1B6/5R2/1K6
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Three-Move Section, Sam Loyd Memorial Tourney, Chess Review, June-July, 1942.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2487. R-R3

No. 2488.
1. Q-Kt7 — KtxQ
2. KtxKtPch
1. ..... — KxKt
2. Q-K6ch
1. ..... — R-Kt4
2. Q-Kt5ch
1. ..... — other
2. KtxKtPch

End-Game No. 632. Black wins: 1 . . . KtxP (Black); 2 PxKt, RxR; 3 RxR, P-B6; 4 R-K, RxP; 5 P-R4, P-B5; 6 K-Kt, R-QB7; 7 White resigns.

End-Game No. 633

Black — 14 Pieces

White — 13 Pieces
White to play and win
(Marshall-Burn, Ostend, 1905. Second Brilliancy Prize.)

Kashdan-Reshevsky Match

The co-champions of the United States will play a 14-game match to break their tie. Four of the games have already been scheduled, under USO auspices, at Fort Jay, Governors Island, Oct. 7; at Camp Upton, Yaphank, Oct. 10; at Pine Camp, Great Bend, Oct. 15; and Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, Oct. 15.

The referee will be Kenneth Harkness of the Chess Review. The time limit will be 45 moves in the first two hours and a quarter, and 20 moves an hour thereafter.

Both Kashdan and Reshevsky are recent fathers, Kashdan with a boy of 19 months and Reshevsky a girl of a month.

Steckel Pennsylvania Champion

The annual Pennsylvania championship, held over Labor Day at Hazelton, Pa., resulted in a victory for William H. Steckel of Orefield with 8-1. Michael Yatron of Reading was runner-up with 6-3. Twenty-eight players entered this event.

Mrs. Deborah Silverman won the women's championship by defeating Mrs. A. W. Frey in a set match.

Adams the New England Champion

Boston City Club Plays Host to New England Chess Enthusiasts Sept. 4-7

Labor Day weekend brought out the largest field of entries ever to participate for the New England chess championship title at the Boston City Club. The best players from the various chess centers of the New England states gathered together for a rather strenuous contest. Inasmuch as the entry list was unusually large, 17 in all, the tournament was divided into four preliminary groups and then the finals divided into the championship the expert (those who were in second place in the preliminary contests) and the consolation section. This necessitated, in many instances, three games a day. But the tournament itself, under the excellent direction of Norman E. Ward, President of the Massachusetts State Chess Association, George Sturgis, President of the United States Chess Federation, and W. M. P. Mitchell, was played with such precision and dispatch that all games were completed according to schedule, so that a full attendance was possible at the final celebration dinner served at the Boston City Club on Labor Day evening.

Those who participated in the tournament were Weaver Adams, Robert B. Bellamy, Harlow B. Daly, Herbert C. Gates, Jr., C. W. Hewlett, Jr., C. S. Jacobs, Milton Kagan, G. Katz, W. M. P. Mitchell, Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., all of Greater Boston; Helmuth Augenstein, Albert C. Martin, William Squire, Walter B. Suesman and Paul E. Taylor, all from Rhode Island; Sven Brask and Hy Pine were the Attleboro (Mass.) entries.

Weaver W. Adams, Gerhardt Katz, Albert C. Martin and C. W. Hewlett, Jr., in their preliminary groups qualified for the championship section. The final result was that Adams won with the brilliant score of four wins, after winning all of his preliminary games. Albert C. Martin was second with three wins and one loss to Adams. Dr. Katz' final score was 2 wins and 2 losses. Kagan, the former champion, 1 win, 3 losses. Hewlett won ½, lost 3½.

In the "Expert Section," Suesman, Daly, Jacobs and Brask qualified and in these finals Suesman won with a clean row of victories. In the Consolation Section, W. M. P. Mitchell came out with flying colors.

Games from the New England championship:

Ruy Lopez

Martin White	Adams Black	Martin White	Adams Black
1 P-K4	Kt-QB3	24 PxPch	KxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-QK4	25 P-Kt4	P-K5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 Kt-Kt3	R-K
4 BxKt	QPxB	27 P-Kt5	RxBP
5 P-Q4	PxP	28 RxKtch	PxR
6 QxP	B-Kt5	29 K-Q2	Kt-Bsch
7 QxQch	KtxQ	30 K-K3	Kt-Q
8 B-Kt3	B-Kt2	31 Kt-K3	Kt-B
9 P-Q3	BxKtch	32 K-B4	P-K4
10 PxB	Kt-K1	33 Kt-B3	Kt-B6
11 CastlesQR	Kt-Kt2	34 P-R4	Kt-Kt4
12 Kt-K2	B-Kt3	35 K-Q3	P-QB3
13 BxB	KtxB	36 P-R5	P-B3
14 KR-Q	RxR	37 K-B4	KtxP
15 RxR	Kt-K1	38 KtxKt	KxKt
16 R-Q3	R-Q	39 KtxP	P-B4
17 P-KB3	P-QKt4	40 Kt-Kt6	P-B5
18 P-KR4	P-Kt4	41 KtxP	P-B6
19 P-K5	P-K3	42 K-K3	P-B7
20 P-KKt4	P-KKt4	43 P-R6	P-B8(Q)
21 P-Kt5	P-B4	44 P-R7	Q-Ktsch
22 K-KB4	K-Q	Resigns	
23 K-Kt3	P-B4		

Alekhine's Defense

Martin White	Katz Black	Martin White	Katz Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q2
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	19 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	20 Q-R4	P-B4
4 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	21 P-QKt4	P-K4
5 P-B3	P-QKt4	22 BxKt	PxB
6 Kt-KB3	P-QR3	23 P-Kt5	Kt-Q
7 P-QR4	P-Kt5	24 Kt-K6	Q-K
8 Kt-Q2	P-K3	25 Kt-Q8	Q-Q
9 B-Q3	B-Kt2	26 Kt-B7	R-K
10 Q-Q2	Castles	27 KtxP	B-K3
11 Q-Q3	P-K4	28 Kt-Q8	Q-Q
12 B-K3	B-Kt5	29 Kt-B7	B-K3
13 Castles	B-K2	30 Kt-Q8	B-Q
14 P-Q5	Kt(Kt3)-Q2	31 Kt-Kt6	R-K
15 P-B3	P-B3	32 KtxP	Kt-Kt3
16 P-KR3	P-KR4	33 Kt-Kt6	R-K
17 Kt-K3	Kt-Q3	34 Q-B4	Q-K
18 P-KKt4	P-R5	35 Q-Q4	Q-Q
19 Castles	P-QKt4	36 Q-K4	Q-K
20 P-Q3	P-QR4	37 Q-Q4	Q-Q
21 P-Kt5	P-B4	38 Q-K4	Resigns

Red Birds' Boss —By Pap'

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DID A GREAT JOB OF LEADING THE CARDINALS THIS YEAR
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PAP'

Wide World Features

Dodgers Again Beat Braves As Cardinals Take Day Off

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cardinals are in a position to clinch the National League pennant today and maybe it's time to start feeling sorry for the Brooklyn Dodgers, who never felt sorry for anybody when they were kicking the other clubs around.

Today they are two games behind with two to play and the best they can hope for is a tie that would force a post-season play-off. But they still are battling.

They could have been eliminated either Thursday or Friday if they had lost—but they won and now, days after they had been counted out of the running, they have crowded The Cardinals where the Redbirds must administer the finale themselves. The Dodgers haven't quit.

Wild Throw Climax

It took 11 innings to beat the Boston Braves yesterday, but the Dodgers made it with a 6-5 score for their sixth-straight triumph. Max West hit two home runs to put the heat under the Dodgers—and Dolph Camilli countered with his 26th roundtripper and Arky Vaughan came through with a clutch triple to tie the score in the eighth.

Then in the 11th Camilli led off with a single and the Dodgers loaded the bases with one out. The pressure made the Braves crack and when Billy Herman smacked a grounder, Sibby Sisti threw over Catcher Ernie Lombardi's head and Camilli slid home with the winning run.

This was the 102nd victory for the Dodgers, who never in National League history had won as many as 100 games till they bagged that number to win the pennant last year. Only one other club, the Chicago Cubs of 1909, ever won as many as 100 games without earning the pennant, and many championships have been won with 90 victories—or less.

Leiber in Debut

What other fun there was in the National League yesterday was largely concerned with Hank Leiber, veteran of 10 years' big league service as an outfielder, making his debut as a pitcher for the New York Giants.

The big fellow went the route in the second game of a doubleheader with the Phils, allowing nine hits and striking out four. But he walked five men, hit one batsman, made two wild pitches, a balk and an error to lose 9-1. New York won the first game 6-3.

In the only American League game the Chicago White Sox cuffed the Cleveland Indians 8-1 before only 200 fans and tossed the Tribe into a tie for fourth place with the idle Detroit Tigers.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .357; Pesky, Boston, .333.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 141; Di Maggio, New York, 121.

Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 137; Di Maggio, New York, 110.

Hits—Pesky, Boston, 204; Spence, Washington, 202.

Doubles—Clift, St. Louis, 39; Kolloway, Chicago, and Di Maggio, Boston, 37.

Triples—Spence, Washington, 18; Di Maggio, New York, and Heath, Cleveland, 13.

Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 36; Laabs, St. Louis, 27.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 44; Vernon, Washington, 33.

Pitching—Bonham, New York, 21-5; Borowy, New York, 18-4.

National League

Batting — Lombardi, Boston, .339; Slaughter, St. Louis, .317.

Runs—Ott, New York, 114; Slaughter, St. Louis, 99.

Runs Batted In—Mize, New York, 107; Camilli, Brooklyn, 106.

Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 186; Nicholson, Chicago, 173.

Doubles—Marion, St. Louis, 38; Medwick, Brooklyn, 37.

Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 17; Nicholson, Chicago, 11.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 29; Camilli, Brooklyn, 26.

Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 18; Fernandez, Boston, 15.

Pitching—Krist, St. Louis, 13-3; Franah, Brooklyn, 14-4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	104	48	.684	—
Brooklyn	102	50	.671	2
New York	84	66	.560	19
Cincinnati	76	74	.507	27
Chicago	68	84	.447	36
Pittsburgh	64	81	.441	36½
Boston	58	88	.397	43
Philadelphia	42	107	.282	60½

Results Sept. 25

Brooklyn 6, Boston 5, 11 innings.
New York 6, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 9, New York 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	103	50	.673	—
Boston	92	59	.609	10
St. Louis	82	69	.543	20
Cleveland	73	79	.480	29½
Detroit	73	79	.480	29½
Chicago	66	82	.446	34½
Washington	62	89	.411	40
Philadelphia	55	99	.357	48½

Results Sept. 25

Chicago 8, Cleveland 1.

Yanks Generous Dividing World Series Returns

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The New York Yankees, coming into their sixth World Series in seven years, voted yesterday to divide their booty into 30 full shares, three three-quarter shares, three half shares, and $6,600 in cash to former teammates and associates, most of whom now are in military service.

Johnny Sturm, Ken Silvestri, Steve Peek and Charley Stanceu, who were with the club last year but entered the Army before the start of the present season, each were given $500, as were Pat O'Doherty, the bat boy, and Whitey Gerst, clubhouse boy.

Awards of $200 were voted for Tim Sullivan, the Yanks' former bat boy, who now is in the Coast Guard; Pete Sheehey, former clubhouse boy now in the Army, and Robert Pucci, bat boy for the visiting clubs at the Stadium.

The other cash gifts were $1,500 each to Walter Owen, groundskeeper, and Fred Logan, clubhouse man.

Tommy Henrich, the champions' regular outfielder, who recently enlisted in the Coast Guard and will not play in the World Series, was voted a full share of the players' pool along with Manager Joe McCarthy, coaches Art Fletcher, Earle Combs and John Schulte, trainer Doc Painter, and batting practice pitcher Paul Schreiber.

Heaviest Player

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Frank Oliphant, 324-pound freshman tackle on the Butler football squad, will be one of the heaviest if not the heaviest player ever to step on the Illinois Stadium turf Oct. 3 when the Bulldogs play he Illini.

Oliphant, who stands 5 feet 10, won honorable all-state mention as a senior in Southport High School, Indianapolis. Frank is credited with ability to run 100 yards in 12 seconds.

Sports Around The Hub

Sisti Is Impartial

The Braves' young second baseman, Sibby Sisti, gains no desired prominence from it all, but he certainly contributed errors impartially in the National League pennant race. His error here earlier contributed to the Cardinals taking the league lead and his errors yesterday and the day before gave Brooklyn victories in New York.

* * *

Baseball and hockey rest easy today in regard to sports contributions in the war effort. The recent football games in behalf of Army Relief were criticized for the manner in which the receipts were divided and now the big boxing match has drawn disfavor from Washington for similar cause. Baseball and hockey held events and threw in the entire proceeds without question.

* * *

With the Brooklyn Amerks out of the National Hockey League, the six-club affair will book some 50 games each and only four will qualify for the play-offs. Red Dutton, manager of the erstwhile Amerks, will be missed.

* * *

There was quite a contrast in the Harvard Stadium yesterday when the Pre-Flight Cadet football players and the Harvard players worked out. The youngsters still in college lacked poise, but had enthusiasm, the Cadets, having finished with football when graduated, had the poise of experience, but lacked the enthusiasm.

* * *

Mrs. George E. Kirk of Trapelo won the women's state C and D golf title by defeating Mrs. L. C. Ingram of Riverside in 19 holes at the Commonwealth Club yesterday . . . Ted Bishop won the Brae Burn M. G. A. invitation tournament yesterday with a one-under-par 72 . . . Murray Purvis of Woodland, took the Class A 13th annual Four Club Ad-Men's Association honors yesterday with a one over par 72 . . . The Headmasters Association went on record yesterday as opposed to Sunday football for the high schools in the state.

War Shorts

War conditions caused Maryland to shift its Rutgers game to Baltimore and its Florida game to Washington.

* * *

Bruce Smith, who was "Player of the Year" in 1941, is now the No. 1 back with the Great Lakes team.

* * *

Northwestern's football squad numbers 49 men and 21 of them already are signed up for war service.

* * *

Missing from West Virginia's first football practice was Charley Harris, a regular tackle. Investigation located him in the Army.

* * *

The Navy football team is so short of men that plebes may be played this season.

* * *

Campbell Kane, who won fame as an Indiana University distance runner, now is in the Navy's Preflight School at the University of Iowa.

* * *

There is so much good football material at the Navy's Iowa Preflight School Colonel Bernie Bierman, the coach, will have a junior varsity with a regular outside schedule.

Other Resorts May Follow Miami's Lead This Winter

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement that the city of Miami plans once again to sponsor its annual open golf tournament, which Byron Nelson won so spectacularly last December by doing the last nine holes in 30 strokes, must have had cheerful repercussions in the ranks of those tournament professionals who for one reason or another are not in the service. It promises a good time get-together as well as the fun of competition for some of the $5,000 in war bonds which are to be distributed as prizes.

The fact that Miami plans to conduct its big tournament may mean that other winter resorts of the South and the Pacific Coast will follow suit, very likely with a program calling for a stated amount as prize money, with any net profits to be given to some war fund. When the pros concluded their last big general tournament at Rochester, N. Y., some of their leaders were extremely doubtful of any winter tournament itinerary this season.

Regular Circuit Doubtful

Whether there will be any regular "winter circuit," taking the players from Florida to the West Coast and back by way of Arizona, Texas, and Louisiana, is extremely doubtful, because of travel difficulties. What with gas rationing, to save gasoline or rubber, or both, it hardly will be feasible to make the circuit in automobiles, just as it is difficult to arrange for transportation by train or plane with any degree of certainty, or comfort.

What is more likely to take place, if open tournaments still go on, is events of a sectional nature in which the leaders of the pro and amateur ranks in the different districts will take part, without the presence in tournament after tournament of any sizeable group of the recognized leaders. Some men in the service, such as Sam Snead, Clayton Heafner, and Vic Ghezzi, could not make the "circuit" anyway, while some others who made the round trip last winter and who have yet to join up, expect the call any time.

In Obscurity

Since the open at Rochester, professional golf has gone into obscurity, so far as catching the headlines in a national way, though there have been a couple of tournaments of late worth more than passing attention. In one of these, at Decatur, Ill., Mike Turnesa walked off with first money with a total of 204 for the 54 holes; with Jim Ferrier, the big boy from Australia who came here as an amateur and turned professional, second with 206, and Dick Metz third with 207.

In California they recently had quite a thriller, the South California open, won by a well-known amateur named Bruce McCormick, in a field that included Olin Dutra, the national open champion of 1934; Ray and Lloyd Mangrum, Jimmy Thomson, Willie Hunter, and Johnny Dawson. A Bostonian back this week from the West Coast saw part of the play, but did not happen to see the hole-in-one registered by McCormick on the 70th hole of the tournament, on his way to winning by a single stroke over Ray Mangrum. Know what McCormick did on the very next hole after his ace? Drove out of bounds. The ace was too much for him. But he won, just the same, after leading from the start with his opening 66.

Excellent Attendance

Another interesting point about the South California open was the excellent attendance, fully a thousand the day the Boston visitor was there. I recall the same championship of 1934 at Willie Hunter's Club near Los Angeles, in which the galleries were a mere handful. Anent the hole-in-one, the first ace I ever saw in tournament golf was in the Massachusetts open championship at Oakley in 1912, and that, too, was by the winner, Alex Ross, on the course where his brother Donald was professional for a dozen years. It was at the seventh hole and when the ball left the clubhead, Alex Ross was heard to mutter, "just right." He and the shot were just right. The most famous of all holes-in-one, in championships, was Jock Hutchinson's in the British open of 1921, in which he finally had to play off a tie with Roger Wethered.

My Boston informant of these matters in California had visited Mexico City prior to going to California, and while there he visited the Mexico Country Club and looked over the plaque bearing the names of winners of the Mexico amateur championships. He must have imagined himself back across the border in the homeland, for beginning with 1935 the winner was Gus Moreland, now of Peoria, in 1936 it was Ed White, the U. S. intercollegiate champion of 1935, in 1937 and '38, it was Johnny Goodman, and past winner of both our national open and national amateur titles; 1939, Bud Ward, the present national amateur champion; 1940, a chap named Stewart, probably Alexander, one of our amateur leaders; in 1941, Wilford Wehrle, of Racine, Wis.

Football Results

Friday, Sept. 25
By the Associated Press

Midwest

St. Ambrose 12, Drake 6.
Monmouth 7, Grinnell 6.
Wayne, Neb., T. 46, Western Union 0.
Simpson 39, Penn., Ia., College 0.
Alma 14, Michigan Normal 6.
Hillsdale 18, Michigan Crosse Ile Naval Air Base 0.
Grand Rapids 0, Hope 0 (tie).
Winona Teachers 22, River Falls 6.
Peru 6, Doane 0.
Ohio Northern 6, Findlay 0.
Western Reserve 21, Youngstown 7.
Akron 7, Muskingum 7 (tie).
Mount Union 39, Bluffton 0.
Shurtleff 54, Franklin 0.
St. Thomas 12, Macalester 0.
Creighton 30, Colorado Springs Air Base 0.
Milwaukee T. 0, Lacrosse T. 0, (tie).
Millikin 7, Carroll 0.
Southwester, Kas., College 40, Sterling 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 6, Washburn 0.
McPherson 0, Midland 0 (tie).
Pittsburg Kansas T. 32, Warrensburg Missouri T. 6.
Rockhurst 19, Chillicothe 0.
St. Benedict's 13, Kearney, Neb. T. 6.

East

St. Vincent 25, Canisius 0.
Delaware 20, West Chester T. 0.
Muhlenberg 6, Moravian 0.
Georgetown 7, Temple 0.
Syracuse 58, Clarkson 6.
Albright 47, Indiantown 0.

South

George Washington 20, Western Maryland 0.
Newport News Apprentice 20, Camp Pickett 2.
Kentucky 38, Xavier 19.
Alabama 54, South Louisiana Institute 0.
Georgia 14, Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Base 0.
Roanoke 13, Guilford 6.
The Citadel 32, Camp Davis 0.
Milligan 6, High Point 0.
Newberry 25, Marryville 7.
Louisiana Tech 26, Texas Mines 0.
Louisiana Normal 13, East Texas State 6.
East Central Oklahoma State 19, Will Rogers Air Base 13.
Southeastern State 27, Murray Aggies 6.
Sam Houston 20, Lamar 0.
New Mexico University 35, Flagstaff, Ariz., T. 6.
Southwest Texas State 6, Howard Payne 0.
Rocky Mountains and Far West
Iowa State 7, Denver 0.
Texas Christian 7, UCLA 6.
Portland 46, Pacific 0.

Penn Eleven Looks Ahead To Harvard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26—Pennsylvania will fill the first of two out-of-town engagements next Saturday afternoon when it will meet Harvard, on Soldiers Field, in the 26th game of the series that started in 1881.

The week following the game with the Crimson, George Munger, head coach of the Red and Blue, will take his team to New Haven to meet Yale, coached by Howard Odell, who for four seasons coached the Pennsylvania backs.

Six Games at Home

Following the contest with the Elis, Munger and his squad will remain at home for six games, with Princeton, Columbia, Army, Navy, Penn State, and Cornell.

The contest with Harvard is expected to be a close and exciting battle from the start. Dick Harlow, veteran coach of the Cambridge eleven, will be seeking to make up for the 19-to-0 reverse his team suffered on Franklin Field last fall on the hottest playing day of the season.

Since the modern series started in 1927, Pennsylvania has been the victor in four out of five games. It won in 1927, 1928, 1939, and 1941. Prior to the reopening of the series, Harvard had a decided edge in the series, winning 13 and losing seven.

Squad of 33

Munger plans to take a squad of approximately 33 players to Cambridge. The members of the squad will not be selected until the middle of next week. The close fight for reserve positions on the squad has caused the head coach to withhold a cut in the squad that practiced at Hershey.

Present plans call for the players and coaches to leave here next Friday morning. The arrival in Boston is scheduled for mid-afternoon so that a workout can be held on Soldiers Field. The team will return home a few hours after the game.

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The National League pennant struggle now has reached the point where the St. Louis Cardinals have the Brooklyn Dodgers dormy—two down and two to go—and it may be decided today.

The Dodgers came close to being eliminated yesterday while the Cardinals had a day off, but they battled back to beat the Boston Braves 6 to 5 in 11 innings with the help of a wild throw by Sibby Sisti when the bases were loaded.

It was the sixth-straight victory for Brooklyn and preserved its chance for a tie with the Cardinals, who would have to lose both their games today and tomorrow to the Chicago Cubs while the Dodgers are winning both theirs at Philadelphia.

Should the season end tomorrow with a tie, a three-game play-off would be necessary with the first game at St. Louis Monday night and the next two at Brooklyn Wednesday and Thursday. In this event the start of the World Series would be delayed till next Saturday, but still would open in the home park of the National League team.

The standings:

Club	Won	Lost	To play
St. Louis	104	48	2
Brooklyn	102	50	2

The schedule:
St. Louis—Sept. 26, 27 at Chicago.
Brooklyn—Sept. 26, 27 at Philadelphia.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Little World Series

Columbus (American Association) 2, Syracuse (International League) 2 (series tied 1-1).

Pacific Coast League (Semifinal Playoffs)

San Diego 2, Los Angeles 1 (Los Angeles leads 2-1).
Seattle and Sacramento not scheduled (Seattle leads 2-1).

Dixie Series

Shreveport (Texas League) 9, Nashville (Southern Association) 3 (Shreveport leads 1-0).

Baseball - Scrap Metal Day
Tomorrow, FENWAY PARK, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park Kan. 6233
10 Pounds or More of Scrap Metal In Your Admission Ticket to Grandstand. Bring Your Contribution to Van Ness Street Gate Only.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

• Squash is particularly delicious this year. Our fresh squash pies reflect their wonderful flavor.
New SQUASH PIE with Cheese 10c
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Every Day in the Week
Gardens Still Open
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MINERVA CAFE
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Business Luncheons from 50c Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and $1.00
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere

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FINE FOOD
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When in Concord, enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's RESTAURANT
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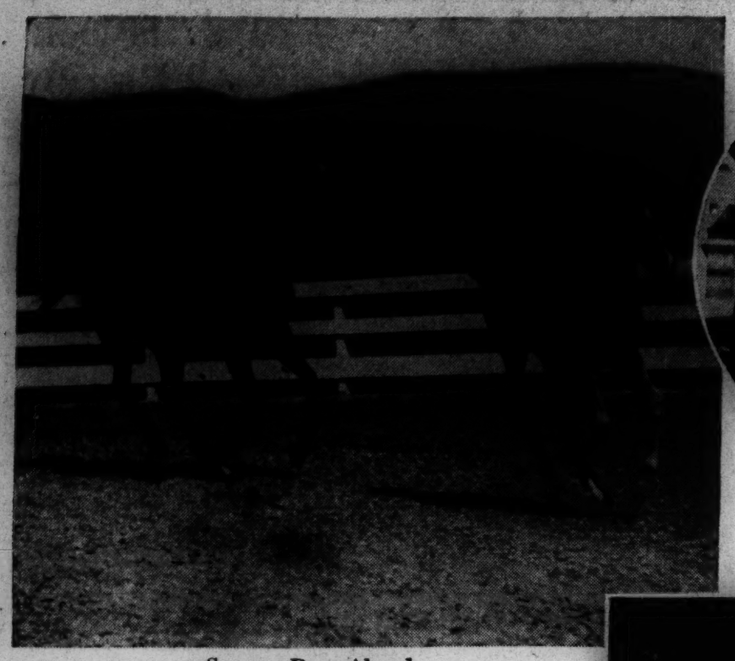
ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
LUNCHEON 45¢ DINNER 60¢
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
ROSOFF'S

Jane Davis
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c—65c—75c
DINNER $1.00—$1.10—$1.25

DES MOINES, IOWA

Enjoy Luncheon, Tea or Dinner
Served in ideal comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet —11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

Horse and Buggy Returning as Auto Tires Wear Out and Gas Runs Low



Sterner Days Ahead

More real horse power will be needed as the war goes on.

Out of Action for the Duration

The tire shortage has come vividly home to this motorist, who has jacked up the family bus for the duration. Priorities, shortages, and rationing will force thousands of cars off the roads during the coming months.

Pulling His Share of the Load

The city work horses are drawing heavier loads than ever these days.

An Old Joke in Reverse

Remember the old saw about wondering if the horseless carriage was here to stay? Lots of automobile drivers are looking longingly at bicycles and horses these days.

Even the War Is Not Likely to Bring This Scene Back

In the good old horse-and-buggy days one of the most exciting sights was to see the fire horses galloping down the street. But fire fighting is so important in modern warfare that gas, tires, and replacements will be available for the fire departments.

In a New Role

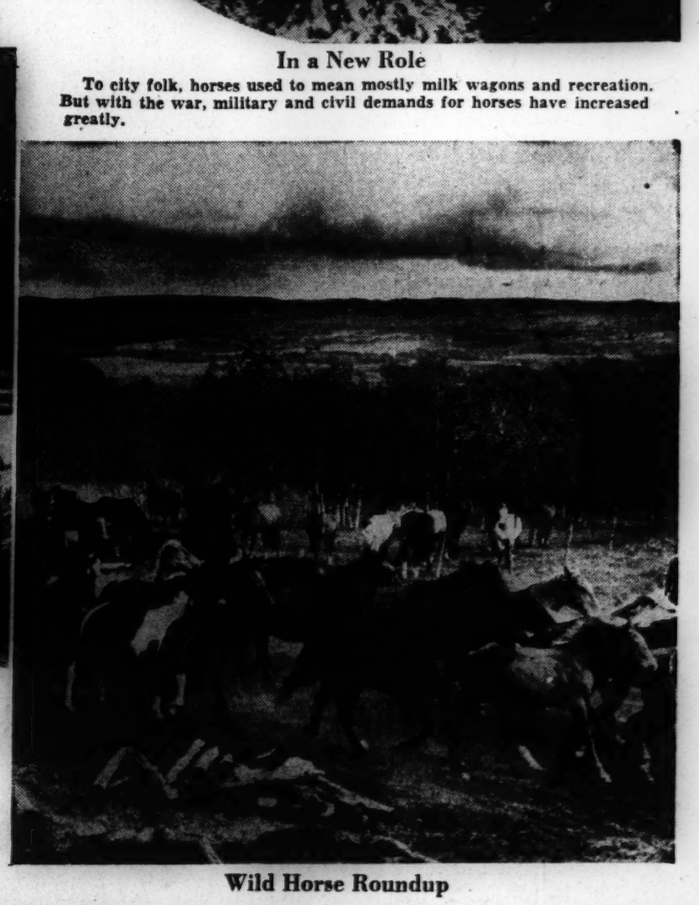
To city folk, horses used to mean mostly milk wagons and recreation. But with the war, military and civil demands for horses have increased greatly.

'My Auto for a Horse'

With few new cars available for civilian use, with rubber shortages and gasoline rationing making motoring more difficult, the horse again emerges as a major topic of conversation.

"Jingle Bells, Jingle Bells"

And it was jolly fun to ride in an open sleigh, whether drawn by one, two, or four horses. "Central Park in Winter," this Currier & Ives print shows that even before the automotive age a ride through the park was always a popular pastime.



Wild Horse Roundup

The Village Smithy Comes Back

And the horseshoeing business picks up.

Braying a Little Louder

For even the lowly donkey cart will take you places.

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World; H. Armstrong Roberts; Currier & Ives; © Dorian Leigh

The Old and the New

But which is which in today's transportation?

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	225,000
Previous day's sales	630,426
1942 volume to date	75,598,286
1941 volume to date	104,422,680

Market Trends Slightly Mixed In Quiet Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Leading stocks maintained a fairly steady tone in today's market in the face of further profit cashing on the recent upswing and trimming of commitments for the week-end.

While rails inclined to slip at the start in response to wage demands of non-operating unions, steels, rubbers and mail orders gave a good account of themselves. Volume dwindled appreciably and prices were a shade uneven near the final hour.

Further cheering news from the battle of Stalingrad again buoyed buying sentiment to some extent and Wall Street still was betting that a possible compromise of the wage-price control dispute in Congress would fail to entirely eliminate the inflation threat.

Stocks accorded support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Kennecott and Union Carbide. Under water most of the time were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Texas Co., Chrysler, du Pont, Anaconda, Eastman Kodak and Allied Chemical.

Notice was taken of the Dun & Bradstreet survey covering 1,200 wholesalers and 10,000 retailers which indicated that the majority displayed a marked lack of enthusiasm over sales prospects for the last half of the current year despite the sharp expansion of public purchasing power.

Rail Bonds Off

Rail loans today continued Friday's reaction from recent high levels as more profit selling came into the market. Utility and industrial liens were generally steady, a few moving up on selective buying.

Rails showing moderate losses included Rio Grande Western collateral 4s, Frisco 4s and 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway general 4s, Texas & Pacific 5s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60.

Central of New Jersey 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Erie 4s were fractionally higher in quiet dealings.

U. S. Governments were steady and foreign loans irregular.

U. S. to Control Commercial Craft On the Great Lakes

WASHINGTON (AP)—To assure prompt movement of iron ore and other vital commodities, the Office of Defense Transportation soon will assume control over the movement of almost all commercial craft on the Great Lakes, Director John B. Eastman announced.

A forthcoming order will require that all dry cargo vessels of 1,000 gross tons or more be operated only under an ODT permit. ODT already has control over liquid bulk carriers.

This, Mr. Eastman said, will allow ODT to put into effect a new schedule of priorities recently issued by the War Production Board. Iron ore moving in certified carriers will have an A-1 rating, and coal and coke an A-2 rating, with lower ratings assigned to other commodities.

ODT last May restricted the movement of grain and coal on the lakes to make available cargo space to transport 89,500,000 tons of iron ore during the shipping season. Mr. Eastman said this total now had become a "minimum goal," necessitating further curtailment of less essential shipping.

Reorganization Of War Management Urged by Phillips

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Declaring "there must be a reorganization of war management," oil man Frank Phillips urged here the naming of a "central authority" to be placed in charge of the nation's war economy.

"This will take place whenever the people become sufficiently aroused to demand it," the 68-year-old board chairman of the Phillips Petroleum Co., told a Chamber of Commerce group.

The Oklahoma oil man is chairman of the midwest district of the Petroleum Industries War Council.

"It would now seem appropriate that some central authority be put in charge of all the economic aspects of our war program," he said. "The necessary agencies for performing the separate functions already exist. What we must have now is someone to co-ordinate the efforts of the present agencies. A businessman, with proven qualifications, like Donald M. Nelson, should be capable of filling such a position."

"It would not need interfere with other centralized authorities having jurisdiction over the military and political phases of the war effort."

Increase in Cocoa Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—Cocoa stocks in New York licensed warehouses have increased for the first time since Aug. 19. Stores increased 2,586 bags Thursday to a total of 407,076 compared with 404,490 the previous day and 1,482,377 the same day a year ago. Trade sources said the rise might reflect the arrival recently of 19,000 bags or merely a transfer of supplies from an unlicensed to a licensed warehouse.

Sales Outlook Seen Best By Small Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—The small business men in the wholesale and retail fields displayed the most optimism concerning sales prospects for the second half of 1942 in a survey issued by Dun & Bradstreet.

A tabulation of replies from 1,200 wholesale distributors and 10,000 retail enterprises showed that smaller outlets were "far from discouraged or despondent," Dun & Bradstreet said, despite their "complaints and difficulties."

Said the business research organization:

"Wholesalers are less optimistic than retailers, and the larger retailers are less hopeful than the smaller outlets. . . .

"No extravagant enthusiasm is evident anywhere.

"Although employment, wages and incomes of all types are increasing, and purchasing power is probably more abundant and better distributed than ever before in the history of this country, only about three of every eight distributors expect sales in the last half of 1942 to be larger than in the like period of last year.

"Almost an equal number expect volume to be smaller. And about a fourth expect no change."

The survey showed that of the 10,000 retailers made up of drug stores, meat markets and similar concerns, 38 per cent anticipated an increase in sales for the last half, 37 per cent expected a decrease and 25 per cent looked for no change. Mentioning shortages of merchandise, man power, gasoline or rubber were 29 per cent.

Of 1,200 wholesalers, 28 per cent looked for an increase, 47 per cent a decrease and 25 per cent no change. Fifteen per cent mentioned shortages.

As a comparison the survey listed 47 per cent of the retailers with half-year sales of less than $5,000 as anticipating an increase, 26 per cent a decrease and 27 per cent no change. Only 24 per cent of those with sales over $150,000 expected an increase, 59 per cent a decrease and 17 per cent no change.

Said Dun & Bradstreet:

"This may simply be evidence that the better gains are being realized at present by low income groups which normally patronize small neighborhood stores, or it may result from the fact that the larger stores realized their gains last year, and cannot reasonably expected much more advance."

Uniform Milk Price Forecast in N. Y.; Boston Seeks Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—A uniform price of $2.85 a hundredweight for milk handled this month in approved plants in the six states of the New York milkshed is the forecast of Charles J. Blanford, administrator of the New York metropolitan milk marketing area.

Mr. Blanford said the estimated rate is 12.2 per cent above the uniform price of September of last year and higher than any price computed for any months under the terms of the Federal-State orders regulating the New York market. The previous peak was a price of $2.82 for milk pooled in November, 1941.

"The forecast is based on valuables that will become known only after Oct. 10," he said.

Seutember deliveries to the New York pool are anticipated in the neighborhood of 490,000,000 pounds, an increase of 4.9 per cent over September, 1941. The September pool is likely to produce a farm value of $14,655,000, he said.

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Representatives of co-operatives urged at a hearing this week an increase in milk prices to farmers in the Boston marketing area as a means of forestalling an acute shortage of milk next year. They said a marked lack of farm labor necessitated the raise.

A tentative order presented by the Agricultural Marketing Administration at the hearing called for an increase in the Class I price to $4 a hundredweight, a hike of 14 cents, to remain effective until April 1, 1943.

W. P. Davis, of the New England Milk Producers Association, advocated a price of $4.10.

The hearing, with Glen J. Gifford of the marketing administration presiding, continued here Saturday and will be followed by one in Boston on Monday.

Engineering Awards Drop During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The Engineering News-Record reported that engineering construction volume of $147,699,000 for the week ended Sept. 24, compared with $206,028,000 in the previous week and $164,444,000 in the like week last year.

Federal construction was $132,736,000 against $191,541,000 the week before and $123,490,000 in the similar 1941 period.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $394,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 23, an increase of $65,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $342,000,000.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L .60b	1	46½	46½	46½	Sep 25
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
23¾	18¾	Adams-Mill (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	Sep 25
13⅞	10	Addressog (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 25
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	5	35	34½	35	— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Alaska Juneau	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	A	Allegheny Co	1	ii	ii	ii	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
6	3½	All'gn'r130ve	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17	9¾	Alleg cv pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
22¾	16	Alleg L $1.20e	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	Sep 25
5½	3½	Allens Ind (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6e	1	133	133	133	— ¼
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10¾	10	10	Sep 25
15½	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛e	3	15½	15	15½	
6¼	4	Allied St .45e	1	6	6	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	71½	71½	71½	Sep 24
30½	22	Allis-C M ⅛e	1	24½	24¼	24½	
18¾	14⅛	Alpha P C ⅛e	5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	Sep 25
1½	ii	Amal Leather	1	ii	ii	ii	Sep 24
18⅞	12⅜	Amal L pf 1½b	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
61⅛	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	61⅜	61¼	61¼	Sep 25
23⅜	18⅛	Am A Ch 1.20	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
48¼	25½	Am Aivi 1½g	7	39½	39	39½	Sep 25
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40b)	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼g	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 21
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	4	26½	26½	26½	Sep 25
2⅛	1⅛	Am Cable & R	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 24
70½	56⅛	Am Can (3)	7	67⅛	67	67	Sep 25
170	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	171¾	171¾	171¾	+1¾
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	1	25	25	25	— ¼
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	3	61	61	61	— ¼
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	1	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	Sep 16
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	88	88	88	Sep 25
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 23
224¾	144¾	Am C Sug (2a)	6	153½	153¼	153⅜	Sep 25
11¾	8⅛	Am Distlln	11	11¾	11¾	11⅝	Sep 25
1	⅛	Am Ecaus Tir	3	1	1	1	Sep 18
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	1	20	20	20	Sep 25
1½	A	Am & For Pow	4	1¼	1½	1½	— ⅛
36⅜	16¼	Am FPdpf .90e	6	26	35	35	Sep 28
40½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05e	1	39½	39½	39½	
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	16	5½	4⅝	4⅞	Sep 25
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Len	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	Sep 25
36	32½	Am Hl. pf (3)	7	32½	32½	32½	Sep 24
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	4	48¾	48¾	48¾	Sep 25
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Sep 25
34	25	Am Ice pf	2	32½	32	32	Sep 23
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	5	3⅜	3½	3⅜	Sep 25
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep 25
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	1	80	80	80	Sep 25
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am M & Met.	7	6¼	6½	6¼	
23¼	16	Am Metal (1)	5	19	19	19	+ ¼
ii	½	Am Pow & Lt	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
26¼	15¼	APLS6p33⅓k	3	19½	19½	19½	
22	12½	APLS5p2.81k	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep 25
5	3¾	Am R&S .15e	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Am Sat R ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
10¼	6¾	Am Seat ⅜e	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 25
45	35½	Am Smelt (2)	1	39	39	39	— ½
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	141	141	141	+ ½
35	29	'Am Snuff2.80e	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
20⅝	16⅛	Am Stl F 1¾	5	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Sep 24
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	88	88	88	Sep 25
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 25
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	5	119	118⅝	119	+ ⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	1	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131½	131½	131½	+1½
6	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
28½	22	Am Visc 1¾e	5	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	115½	115½	115½	Sep 21
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 23
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	2	58	58	58	— ¾
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
50	38¼	Am Zinc pf3¾k	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 16
28½	22⅜	Ancon (1½e)	53	26½	25⅞	26	— ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¾e	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 25
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 17
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	1	34	33	34	
111⅛	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	103	103	103	
4½	2½	Armour III	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 25
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½e	2	45	43¾	45	Sep 25
66	43	Arm III pf	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 17
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	4	28½	28½	28½	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	2	6½	6½	6½	Sep 22
4¼	1⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Sep 11
6¾	4¼	Asso Dry Gds	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	68½	68½	68½	Sep 24
83	53	ADG2pf163¼k	1	70	70	70	Sep 23
27½	20	Associates 1 2	1	27½	27½	27½	Sep 16
46⅜	27½	Atchison 3½e	9	45⅞	45½	45⅝	— ⅜
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
31	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	6	29¾	29¾	29¾	
34	16½	Atl G&W1 3g	2	24½	23¾	24½	Sep 24
45½	33	AG&Wipf2½e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
43½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	11	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Sep 25
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅛e	2	6½	6½	6½	Sep 25
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Sep 25
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	52	52	52	+ ¼
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7½	7½	7½	Sep 15
2¾	1¼	Austin Nichols	4	2	2	2	Sep 23
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	12	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
B							
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	21	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6¼	6½	6½	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 25
10¾	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅛	12½	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Sep 25
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr 15
110¾	64	Bench-Mot 4a	1	83	83	83	Sep 23
8½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	4	8½	8	8⅛	Sep 18
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	3	14	14	14	— ¼
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	4	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
14½	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
54	46½	Ben is pf 2½e	2	54	54	54	Sep 24
24½	17⅛	Best Co 1.60a	2	22½	22	22	Sep 25
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	8	56⅜	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	16	109¾	109¼	109¼	Sep 23
24⅜	18¾	Bigelow-Sl½e	1	24½	24½	24½	
19¼	14⅜	Black-Dk 1.60	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ⅜e	3	12½	12¼	12½	Sep 25
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	11	17	16¾	16¾	Sep 25
35½	25	Bohn A&B (2)	5	35¼	35	35¼	Sep 25
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 25
21½	18½	Borden Co .90e	4	21¾	21½	21¼	+ ⅛
26¼	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	15	26½	26¼	26¾	Sep 25
2½	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	2	29	29	29	Sep 25
20	15	Bowing C ¼e	1	20	20	20	Sep 24
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	1	8½	8½	8½	
19⅝	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	19⅜	19	19	— ½
30	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	30	30	30	Sep 24
43	30	Bristol-M1¾e	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
½	A	Bkly & Q Tran	2	ii	ii	ii	Sep 19
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 25
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	9	9	9	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Sep 17
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Sep 25
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	5	6¾	6½	6⅝	Sep 25
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7½	5¾	Budd Wh(¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15¾	11¾	Buffalo 1.35e	2	12½	12½	12½	Sep 25
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	Sep 24
55½	53	Burlng pf 2¾	2	54	54	54	
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	Sep 25
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	1	5	5	5	Sep 25
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 17
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	3	3	2⅞	3	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	7⅛	7	7	Sep 24
15½	10	Byron Jr'k ⅜e	5	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
C							
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep 25
81¾	80¾	Calif P pf 5¼	1	81¾	81½	81½	A'g 13
1¼	½	Calumet Z-Ld	2	½	½	½	
7½	5¼	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ⅛e	1	15	15	15	
12⅞	9½	Camden Pr .60	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
5¼	3½	Canadian Pac	10	5½	5	5½	— ⅛
37½	29½	Canton Mills 2	1	32	32	32	Sep 17
2¼	1¼	Capital Ad A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 25
27¼	22½	Carpen S 1¾e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
3	2¼	Carrier-C .15e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 25
72	54¼	Case (J I)(7)	3	67	66½	66½	Sep 25
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	4	35	34⅞	35	+ ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1¼e	2	21	20⅞	21	
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ⅛e	4	6½	6½	6½	Sep 25
43¾	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	Sep 25
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 25
3½	1½	Cen RR Nj	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	1	13	13	13	Sep 25
¾	2	Century Rib 4t	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 9
34	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	34	34	34	Sep 25
2½	1¾	Cert-Lee Prod	2	2½	2½	2½	
19	13½	Chain Belt ⅝e	4	16	16	16	Sep 22
7	4¼	Champ Pa ¼e	1	16½	16	16½	Sep 24
8¼	5½	Chesapk Corp	6	6¾	6½	6½	Sep 24
26⅝	17¾	Chic & Alton 3	6	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅛
100	69	Chic & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	Sep 21
2	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 25
7½	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	29	7¼	7	7	Sep 25
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	6	2½	2½	2½	Sep 25
13¾	8¼	Chi GW pf ⅝k	13	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
6¼	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 25
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
39¾	35	Chi PT cv pf 5	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
52	45	CPT cv pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 12
½	A	Chi Rk Is & P	3	A	½	A	+ A
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	3	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
1½	¾	CRI & P 7pf	16	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
11¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Sep 18
13¾	11¼	Chickadee (1)	3	13½	13⅜	13½	Sep 24
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	18	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 21
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 25
37	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	4	36½	36½	36½	Sep 25
29	22	Cleve G.B.(1e)	6	28	27⅝	28	Sep 25
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	3	41½	41	41½	+ ⅞
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	5	34¾	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	75¾	75¼	75½	— ⅜
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	Sep 23
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½g	1	15	15	15	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	1	104	104	104	Sep 23
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ½
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90e	5	12	11⅞	12	Sep 25
13½	8¾	Col Br B .90e	12	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	7	1½	1½	1½	
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	1	35½	35½	35½	
8⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	14	8¾	8	8¼	Sep 25
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30½	30½	30½	Sep 24
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	3	73	72⅜	73	+ ¼
24½	16½	Comi Credit 5	5	23	23	23	— ¼
101	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	100	100	100	Sep 15
28½	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
105¼	100¼	Com Towpf 4½	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 24
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
ii	A	Com'th&South	13	¼	A	¼	+ A
44½	21⅜	Com & Sou pf	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅜
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1.60a	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40a	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	6	16⅜	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1a	4	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
11¾	9¾	Cons Clg 1½g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
7¾	4	Cons Cop ¼e	4	4½	4¾	4½	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	7	13½	13⅜	13½	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	85	85	85	— ⅞
A	⅜	Cons Film Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 22
9	7	Cons F pf ¾k	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 24
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6¾	4¾	Consol Oil 1½	17	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Ca pf	2	4½	4½	4½	Sep 22
6¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	7⅝

Commerce and Finance

Farm Bloc Price Drive Viewed Hurtful to Fight on Inflation

Business and Industry

Babson States Banks' Outlook Is Improving

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—An interest rate is a money fee paid by those who have less than they need of money, to those who have more than they can use. The rate at which money will be lent during the coming inflation will depend upon the relative status of two elements: (1) the eagerness of those who have insufficient money to have or do things which require money; (2) the eagerness of those who have ample funds to loan money for an interest revenue.

Inflation means that there is plenty of money of a kind. In some cases, inflation takes on the characteristics of an apparent shortage of purchasing power. In Germany in the 20's since the huge increase in the supply of money was placed to the benefit of a small clique, the rest of the nation suffered a severe shortage of money. Prices would go up faster than this flood of money would reach the public and most businessmen. This advance was caused both by a decreasing desire to hold onto money and by an increasing demand for tangible goods.

If inflation should take the shape of a huge expansion of currency, or a sudden increase in the use of currency, there might be greater assurance that interest rates would go up during inflation. In this country, however, inflation is taking the form of slow bank deposit inflation. So many people use checks to spend their bank deposits that we are not immediately threatened with radical currency inflation.

Government Now Controls Rates

Inasmuch as the Government now controls the Federal Reserve Board, the interest rates which are accompanying the present slow inflation are a matter of government policy. One must not forget that ever since the banking system was invented, the supply of monetary funds, whether as credit or currency, depended upon government legislation rather than on gold and silver.

Recent statements emanating from government quarters indicate that the Comptroller of the Currency, when examining banks, will tend to consider the government bond portfolio of such banks as a non-risk element in the bank's earning assets. On this basis, banks may be permitted to continue the purchase of government bonds regardless of their financial statement. Consequently, banks are engaged in the wholesale purchasing of government bonds.

During the war, we should continue to witness low interest rates. Deposits, however, will so increase that, notwithstanding low rates, banks should be able to earn dividends during the war. If allowed to make higher service charges, they may even accept a lower rate of interest on their government bonds. The deposits of the average bank increase to about 75 per cent of its increase of government bond holdings.

Money Rates After the War

In the postwar period, there will develop a resumption of international trade which should cause a renewed demand for funds for the purpose of rehabilitating devastated regions and inventories. This will come just at the time when individuals and businesses will be subjected to most severe income taxes which they may not have the money to pay. Due to increased wholesale prices much more capital will be required to carry adequate inventories. Hence, many must go to the banks to borrow. Individuals will then want to cash in their war savings bonds so that the government may also have to borrow from the banks to get the money to pay them.

This cashing in of government securities held by individuals will not be sufficient to replenish the coffers of such individuals or business firms. It is likely, therefore, that despite the inflation of the postwar period, much of the money supply will be frozen. Banks will experience a rather heavy demand for loans, thus permitting them to charge higher interest rates than can be thought of today. Furthermore, from fear of a decreasing value of money due to inflation, lenders will want a higher interest rate due to the increased risk involved.

When we come to housing loans, it is likely that the present low interest rates may be a permanent feature; but for loans to merchants, we must visualize a situation when the lend-lease policy may have drained our huge surplus of most goods—not only foods. It is well to remember that the need for commercial loans arises primarily from the creation of goods and crops.

When commercial loans shift from productive activity to inventory-holding it is usually about the end of the business boom. Therefore, lend-lease is an instrument which, in the postwar period, might cause a renewed industrial boom at high prices when most firms find their cash resources depleted.

The outlook for banks is probably more hopeful now on such a long-term view than it ever has been since 1926. A small increase in interest rates should greatly add to a bank's profits. Hence, to bond buyers I say—avoid long-term, low yielding corporation bonds, but buy bonds maturing within five to ten years when they probably then can be exchanged for a better security paying a higher rate of interest.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

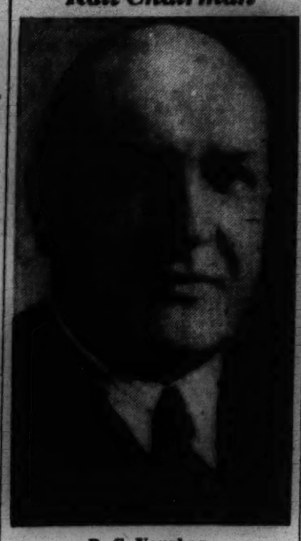
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Provident Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
West Roxbury Savings Bank	Oct. 12
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 14
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Provident Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Haverhill Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Salem Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Quincy Savings Bank, Quincy	Oct. 20

Rail Chairman



R. C. Vaughan

President of the Canadian National Railways, appointed Chairman of the Board, succeeding S. J. Hungerford, whose term as a director expires Sept. 30. James A. Northey of Toronto and Wilfrid J. T. Gagnon of Montreal were also reappointed members of the board for another three-year term.

G. M. Deliveries Of War Materials Increase Sharply

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced that deliveries of war materials from its plants in the United States and Canada in August totaled $205,667,029, an increase of $48,774,681 over deliveries in July.

The August shipments brought total deliveries of war materials during the first eight months of the year to $990,998,529, compared with total war deliveries of $406,149,273 in all of 1941.

The corporation reported at the same time that employment in its United States factories now exceeds any peacetime peak in its history. The total for the week ended September 13 was approximately 313,000, compared with 291,808 in June, 1941, the highest previous record.

Of the total number of persons employed in General Motors' United States plants 254,000 are hourly-rated workers. Approximately 13 per cent of the hourly-rated workers are women. Employment is continuing to increase at a rate of about 4,000 a week.

"Because of re-arrangement of plants necessitated by the change-over from peacetime to wartime business," the announcement said, "employment increases have not been uniform in all the cities in which the company has operations, and in some localities the total number of persons at work is still somewhat below the 1941 peak. Cities in which the greatest increase in employment has occurred include Bristol and Meriden, Conn.; Chicago; Anderson, Ind.; Indianapolis; Detroit, Rochester, N. Y.; Tarrytown, N. Y.; Memphis, Tenn., and the Buffalo, N. Y. area."

Used Machine Tool Dealers Licensed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced the licensing of all dealers selling used machine tools or secondhand machines and parts.

A dealer's license may be suspended for violation of price ceilings, an action losing him the privilege of doing business.

The order, effective Sept. 26, also requires every secondhand machine tool and machinery dealer to register with OPA in Washington on or before Nov. 2 by filling out a special form which may be obtained from OPA's Washington office or at any OPA regional, state or district office.

Return of Coin Savings To Circulation Is Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—The latest request from the Government is—don't keep your coin.

It does not say you shouldn't be thrifty, but only that instead of putting pennies, nickels and dimes into the piggy bank you should save through use of war savings stamps.

The request came from Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, director of the mint, who asked that coin savings be returned to circulation to ease the strain on mint coinage facilities.

Farm Parity Base Change Seen Ominous to Price Structure

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The American people are now faced with a challenge on the domestic front that requires most urgently their closest attention—the demand in Congress for a level of agricultural prices that will make of farmers a preferred group. The camouflaged new price parity formula pushed through the House by a victorious farm bloc is not only an affront to the President and the people of the United States, but it is a calculating political move which utterly disregards the dangers of an already imminent inflation.

Little need is there today to stress what further harm falls upon smaller incomes by further unjustified price rises. Legislators know the peril. The public as a whole cannot help but feel that those up for re-election consider the possible loss of their office a greater peril still.

Obnoxious Legislation

The political offensive by the farm bloc is "offensive" in yet another direction. By throwing down the gantlet to the President in the matter of parities, Congress is in fact inviting not a mere veto of an obnoxious piece of legislation, but it is jeopardizing its own powers and prerogatives. If the Senate agrees with the House, and Mr. Roosevelt vetoes the bill, he will then proceed by ukase with his stabilization moves. Such a head-on clash when the nation fights for its life is utterly reprehensible, if the public is to believe the President's own words about inflation.

The Congress has given up a great many of its powers already to the executive branch and if it should pass this pressure group measure, only to have the President exercise his rights under the Second War Powers Act, then it would have won a Pyrrhic victory. The legislators might have pleased a portion of their constituents, but they would have put obstructions in front of the war effort, built up the ever-growing power of the executive and by so much further weakened the legislative branch.

The Executiv's Duty

In time of war, when the people's representatives appear actuated by sectional interest, the executive, as a representative of all, will and must step in. The President has greater powers than any in American history, given him by Congress. He has in addition Constitutional powers as commander-in-chief. If in their exercise he should supervene specific statutes to further the national good, and the court had to decide on the issue, everything points to the defeat of the legislative branch, deplorable as this may seem from a Constitutional standpoint. The Senate, it is to be hoped, will save the House from this grave situation.

Those who say that the farmer must make enough above his expenses to encourage him to produce to the utmost, cannot but realize that further advances in crop prices mean higher living costs and these lead inevitably to demands by labor for higher wages. The farm and labor groups thus find each other in a sort of treadmill where a move by one forces a move by the other. In trying to better their positions, they become instigators of the vicious inflationary spiral. In the end, neither farmers nor labor are the gainers; the public pays in higher living expenses and the Government must pay more for prosecuting the war.

Labor's Position

In the August-September bulletin of the American Federation of Labor's monthly survey is to be found labor's position. The bulletin says that while the average factory wage was 63.4c per hour in August, 1939, and had risen to 84c per hour by June, 1942, more than half this increase was lost by rising prices. Inflation, it stated, robbed workers of 13c out of the 21c increase. "It is now labor's turn," it says, "to ask for parity with the farmers." The farmers' per capita income, it avers, was nearly 12 per cent above non-farm income on the parity scale in 1941, and in 1942 will probably be still farther above that of non-farm people. If farmers are to have a floor under their income, "labor," it declares, "should have a wage floor equally advantageous." This, of course, is official declaration that further gains by farmers cannot be ignored. Hence, if the farm bloc insists upon its one-sided demands, notice is served upon the nation at large that inflation will continue its ominous way.

Just why have farm prices now become the cynosure of all eyes? On Sept. 7, President Roosevelt told Congress and the nation that unless the House and Senate took action before October 1 to hold down the cost of food and clothing he would act. For almost three weeks now the legislators have debated—and brought forth, not a mouse, but a sort of price-dragon. If let loose it will eat into every pocketbook in the land. The House said in effect—if the Administration doesn't like our demand for 110 per cent of parity, it would forego it but would substitute for it a request that parity be figured on a new basis. This new basis sounded eminently fair. It only asked that the cost of farm wages, including that of the farmer's family, be included in the parity price.

Raises Prices 12 Per Cent

The trouble with this new demand is that it will raise parity prices about 12 per cent. This substitute for 110 per cent of parity is worse than the original. That its origin is without semblance of equity can be seen from the fact that when the parity concept was brought out, its originators discarded the proposition of including wages in determining parity—because farm wages were then low (in 1909-1914) and their inclusion would have been disadvantageous to a high parity plea. Now when farm wages are much higher, the farm bloc would like to manipulate the parity idea by inserting wages as a factor, thus changing the relationship.

It is understandable that farmers are irked when they see inordinate wages paid war workers, but they are as patriotic as any other group. It is the belief of this writer that the organizations that represent them politically have stepped over the bounds of national interest and in a large sense misled them, thus bringing up the charge of selfishness. The attempt to better one group's position at the expense of others by political means generally results in loss to all. It is too late now to reconsider the whole idea of parity. It had better remain as it is. To add some $3,500,000,000 to consumers costs of living on the plea that farmers must be induced to stay on their jobs is not the answer. That simply means a race to placate other demands. The nation may be faced with the alternative of determining where men shall work or accepting unthinkable dislocations which jeopardize the country's safety. The nation's fighting forces are not asking for preferential treatment. There should be no hint of it on the domestic front.

OPA Announces Official Price Formula for 1942 Pack of Fruit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The official formula under which packers will reckon their higher prices on the 1942 pack of fruit, jellies, jams and preserves was announced by the Office of Price Administration.

Adjustments in wholesale and retail prices, expected to increase the cost to consumers by around 15 per cent, will be authorized soon.

The packers' regulation, which parallels those for canned vegetables, fruits and berries and frozen foods, is effective Sept. 26 for most fruit preserves, jams and jellies, and Oct. 1 for apple, boiled cider, crabapple, grape and quince flavors.

Each packer's price is determined by the total of the following items: The price charged in a specified base period of 1941; 1.4 cents a pound to cover labor and other increased costs; and the difference between the weighted average cost of 1941 fruit delivered at the cannery and the weighted average cost of 1942 fruit.

Base periods are June and July for strawberry, raspberry, cherry, black raspberry, apricot, pineapple and currant; August and September for blackberry, plum, peach, loganberry, youngberry, boysenberry and tomato; October and November for quince, crabapple, grape, apple and boiled cider.

In computing the cost of 1942 fruits the packer may not include prices paid in excess of the following:

For berries, the weighted average cost of the 1941 fruit plus 3 cents a pound.

For guavas and quince, the delivered market price prevailing on the date of sale.

For all other fresh fruits, the weighted average cost of the 1941 fruit plus the following: apricots, $23 a ton; red sour pitted cherries, $50 a ton; sweet cherries, $56 a ton; grapes, $14 a ton; clingstone peaches, $7 a ton; freestone peaches, $15 a ton; plums, $2 a ton; tomatoes, $1 a ton; apples and crabapples, to be announced later.

Consumer Food Buying Excessive

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Institute of Food Distribution warned that consumer food buying still was "running wild" and that wholesalers were delivering far more goods to retailers than justified by their reduced lines and smaller stocks.

Latest records submitted by wholesale grocers, the institute said, showed wide varieties in the current business record, ranging from increase of 50 per cent to declines of 10 per cent in cases where stocks were seriously low. Eighty wholesalers, reporting dollar volume last week, the institute said, showed an average increase over last year of 14.8 per cent, with 18 reporting declines which averaged 6.7 per cent.

Standard Oil to Use Bottles in Place of Cans

CHICAGO (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced it would substitute glass bottles for tin cans in packaging certain petroleum specialty products and lubricants, diverting to the current national tin conservation drive 255 tons of tin plate a year for the war effort. The company said tin plate thus saved will make approximately 2,000,000 tin cans of the standard No. 2 size for military rations.

Bottles will be made in one gallon, one-half gallon, one quart, one pint and one-half pint sizes, the company announced.

WPB Restricts Deliveries Of Canned Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—In order to spread the available supply of canned fruits and vegetables evenly throughout the 1942-43 marketing season, the War Production Board has imposed shipping schedules on canners.

WPB said the action would distribute the civilian supply more equitably among wholesalers and retailers, and also provide more even distribution to consumers in all parts of the country.

The order is designed to slow down heavy early buying resulting from the war. Normally canners' deliveries are spread over the marketing year, which begins August 1, but WPB said early deliveries this year had been accelerated.

No restrictions were placed on jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, pickles, relishes, soups, or packed foods for infants or invalids, but deliveries on other canned fruits, vegetables, and fruit and vegetable juices were restricted.

The order established the following limitations for canners' deliveries:

In the period August 1-November 30, 35 per cent of the 1942-43 season supply available to civilians; December 1-March 31, another 35 per cent; after April 1, the remaining 30 per cent.

The pack of fruits, vegetables and juices in the 1932-34 marketing season was estimated at 273,000,000 cases, a record high. It was estimated, however, that approximately 73,000,000 would be set aside for the armed forces and for lend-lease, leaving about 200,000,000 cases for civilians.

The restrictions on delivery do not apply to the Army, Navy, lend-lease and other specified Government agencies.

Wholesale Prices Advance to a New 16-Year High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Further advances in food prices boosted the general level of prices in primary markets again slightly, the United States Department of Labor reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive wholesale price index for the week ended Sept. 19 was up 0.1 per cent to 99.3 per cent of the 1926 average, a new 16-year high. It is 0.4 per cent above a month ago and about 8.5 per cent higher than at this time last year.

The report pointed out that as has been the case generally since the imposition of the General Maximum Price Regulation, price movements were confined largely to markets for agricultural products and foods with industrial markets relatively steady.

(1926=100)	Sept. 19 1942	Sept. 12 1942	P.C. Changes to Sept. 19, '42 from Sept. 12 1942	Sept. 20 1941
All commodities	*99.3	*99.2	+ 0.1	+ 8.5
Farm products	107.1	107.2	— 0.1	+17.4
Foods	102.0	101.6	+ 0.4	+15.3
Hides & leather	118.6	119.0	— 0.3	+ 6.2
Textile products	96.6	96.7	— 0.1	+ 8.3
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.6		0.5
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 5.3
Bldg materials	110.4	110.3	+ 0.1	+ 4.0
Chem & allied	96.2	96.2		+ 9.6
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 6.2
Misc commod	88.6	88.6		+ 4.2
Raw materials	101.5	101.6	— 0.1	+13.0
Semimnfd ateis	92.8	92.7	+ 0.1	+ 3.0
Manufact prods	*99.4	*99.3	+ 0.1	+ 7.1
Com other than farm products	*97.6	*97.5	+ 0.1	+ 6.6
Com other than farm and foods	*95.7	*95.7		+ 4.2

*Preliminary

New Quota System For Allotting Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for a new quota system, sponsored by Bernard M. Baruch, under which a master scheduling board will strive to channel steel products to hungry war plants is likely to go into effect shortly, Iron Age, steel trade journal, said in its weekly survey.

"For the past week," Iron Age said, "many signs have pointed to drastic changes in the methods of war material distribution, particularly steel. The appointment of Hiland G. Batcheller, Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. President, as head of the War Production Board iron and steel branch, one of the hottest spots in Washington, was one move pointing to a new drive for more efficient steel distribution.

Steamship and Stevedoring Officials Are Re-elected

John N. Levins, resident manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Line, and chairman of the Labor Contact Committee of the Boston Steamship and Stevedoring Companies, and the entire membership of that Committee, were re-elected for another year at the annual meeting and election held at the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

The Committee, known as the Boston Conference of Steamship Operators and Contracting Stevedores, has been headed by Mr. Levins for about a dozen years and negotiated with longshoremen on all issues arising between the two groups.

The rest of the Committee are: Clarence Ray, secretary; Henry Annall, John Q. Burmingham, Arthur Lane, W. J. Longridge, R. H. Rodey, John Tasso, T. M. Smiddey, John Wyld, and Percy E. Eden, the latter being an alternate for I. T. Sorge, temporarily at New York.

Mass. Co-operative Bankers Elect New Officers for Year

Left to right: Warner M. Allen, Fitchburg, re-elected Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League at the one-day convention held in Boston yesterday; Roger W. Nutt, Needham, Treasurer of the West Roxbury Co-operative Bank of Boston, elected President of the League, succeeding Norman U. Armour, Treasurer of the Salem Co-operative Bank, and William J. D. Ratcliff, Peabody, Treasurer of the Peabody Co-operative Bank, newly elected Vice-President.

Irony Seen in Paper, Pulp Industry's Present Outlook

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An ironic instance of how under war economy an industry's hazards and problems can be almost diametrically changed in a few months, appears in the present outlook for the paper and pulp industry.

The trade is taking quite seriously the prospect that it may be socn called on by Washington either to concentrate in "nuclear" plants or to shear operations down more or less horizontally for the greater conservation of raw materials, manpower, and transport.

Nothing tangible has been proposed by Washington, nor does it appear that the four-man committee recently appointed inside WPB to look around and see what industries should be marked for concentration, has its eye particularly on the paper and pulp industry. But there may be a clue in the fact that the only industry yet marked for concentration except stoves and bicycles (which use scarce materials) is the cane sugar refining industry, and there is a rather interesting parallel between the two industries. Neither uses any great amount of labor, machinery, or critical materials, even in maintenance, which could provide much value for the war program by diversion to other uses. Both, however, are running far under capacity.

Twice Penalized

The irony lies in the fact that if this reason should lead Washington to try concentrating paper and pulp production in a smaller number of plants, the industry will thus within the space of a single year have been severely penalized first because it was supposed to have insufficient capacity and then because it has excessive capacity.

The story of the great paper "shortage" of 1942 is by now fairly well known to the public, but the consequences still linger on with the industry. Orders are still coming in at only around 80 per cent of capacity, as consumers are probably still working off inventory accumulated during the scare.

It seems to have happened somewhat this way.

When Norway was invaded, a major source of wood pulp was cut off from Britain and this country, and it was guessed that the United States might not be able to meet its own requirements. This fear, which turned out to be ungrounded, apparently lingered on into 1941, when paper users and government officials became worried by two things.

First, they took the British experience too literally in the matter of paper, for Britain had found herself so short of paper that the government had to go so far as even to cut newspapers down to skeleton size. American observers, however, overlooked the fact that Britain depends almost entirely on overseas transport for pulp, and the United States does not.

And secondly they expected that Army and defense requirements for paper would be piled on top of civilian needs. It was an era of controversy over questions of industrial capacity and a group was then in the saddle in Washington which had just decided that American steel capacity was so deficient that 10,000,000 tons more should be added.

So a WPB official and statistical staff figured that in 1942 the country would need 26,000,000 tons of paper. Never had the industry neared such an output. For 1940 it sold about 15,000,000 tons, for 1941 about 17,500,000, and at capacity it could turn out little more than 20,000,000.

The guess got a big circulation. Everybody began ordering extra supplies. The word went round to conserve on paper use all down the line from fine writing paper to the coarsest kraftboard. The WPB stopped the movement of holiday wrapping papers. And a large scrap-paper collecting program was launched, to which an enthusiastic public contributed mightily.

It is odd that the most successful of all the scrap collections to date, that of waste paper, should have been the least necessary. Despite meager financial rewards to collectors and public, the waste paper kept coming in until the program sponsors felt like the Sorcerer's Apprentice with the buckets of water. They did not know how to turn off the flow without disconcerting and perhaps even angering the public. Some of the paper was even burned clandestinely.

Actually, there never was any paper shortage. But for a while there appeared to be one. Huge orders piled in and far into the spring of this year the industry ran at capacity to fill them. Then they dried up—and users are still using up their inventories.

There was, it is true, a very large demand for paper by the armed services, for packing everything from dehydrated foods to shells, and from defense industry for wrapping up even such extraordinary items as spare airplane engines and parts.

Growing Substitution

And there was widespread and increasing substitution of paper for scarce and critical materials. Metal coat-hangers were replaced with cardboard, tin cans with paper containers, and burlap bags with multi-wall kraft paper bags. The substitutions were encouraged by the paper industry itself, which is now still engaged in a further widespread program of substituting its products. The current program for collecting old keys depends on paper; something like 15,000 specially designed collection cans have been distributed as old key repositories, but the "cans" are entirely of cardboard.

The 26,000,000-ton estimate was wild. The increased war demands for paper were offset by shrunken civilian use. Nobody needed any more paper to wrap up automobile tires, radios, phonographs or vacuum cleaners or to advertise them by periodicals and direct mail. Even allowing for the shopkeepers and department stores who chiselled their customers a little by extra charges for proper wrapping and packaging, the figures indicate that the increase in paper use due to war did not exceed the decrease due also to the war by enough to tax the paper and pulp industry, which even today is operating at only 75 per cent of capacity for lack of orders.

The concentration of newsprint production just ordered by the Canadian authorities in Ontario and Quebec is quite another story from the talk of concentration in the United States. It is due to a severe power shortage coupled with the fact that the paper mills up there buy most of their power. In the United States they make most of it themselves—sometimes even have some over to sell.

England to Pay Interest On Far Eastern Issues

OTTAWA (CP)—Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom High Commissioner to Canada, issued a list of Hong Kong and Malaya government and municipal loans payable in local currency on which the British Government will make interest payments in view of the Japanese occupation.

The loans include:

Government Loans—Federated Malay States, 3's of 1956-66, 4½'s of 1959, 3's of 1952-59, and 3's of 1953-60; Straits Settlements, 3's of 1962-72, 3's of 1952-59, and 3's of 1953-60, and King Hong 4's of 1953. Municipal Loans—Singapore, 3's of 1950, 4½'s of 1947, 4½'s of 1955, 4's of 1942, 3's of 1956-66, 3's of 1948-68, 4½'s of 1970-80, 3's of 1975-85, 3's of 1962, 3's of 1952, and 4's of 1959; Penang, 3's of 1956-66, 4¾'s of 1959-69, and 3's of 1955-65.

A form of application now is available showing the detailed particulars which should accompany the submission of claims to the Crown agents for the colonies in London, Mr. MacDonald said.

I. C. Net Rises Sharply

CHICAGO (AP)—Illinois Central Railroad reported net income of $2,115,350 for August against $873,412 in August, 1941. Net income from January 1 to August 31, 1942, was $13,462,653 against $7,049,620 in the comparative 1941 months.

Nation's Scrap Drive Response Is Enthusiastic

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Signs of a nation enthusiastic over the victory scrap drive grew plentiful today as thousands of tons of historic treasures, weighty heirlooms, public ornaments, and just plain junk helped tower the anti-Axis metal piles.

As the newspaper-directed scrap campaign progressed, they literally tore down the fences in at least two cities to supply metal urgently needed for production of war materials.

In Fort Smith, Ark., the iron rail around the historic old Federal building in which infamous outlaws of frontier days were adjudged, went to the scrap heap for use against outlaws overseas. In Buffalo, N. Y., the park commissioner decided to let grass and flowers take their chances and ordered iron fences enclosing parks and playgrounds to the scrap heap.

Unusual Donations Abound

The three-week campaign which won't even open in most states until Monday, already has brought donations of such keepsakes as four ancient Civil War muskets from a patriotic Jacksonville, Fla., woman, and some old metal glass-blowing pipes which were surrendered by master glass blower William Davis of Fort Smith.

Fire Chief Edward F. Dahill of New Bedford, Mass., has offered three old horse drawn fire engines weighing 7,400 pounds each—one of historical value because it was used in fighting the great Boston fire. Lewiston, Idaho, turned in an old hook and ladder outfit used to combat the fire in the Chinese quarter back in the eighties.

And in Stevens Point, Wis., a Union Army veteran entered the war when an old three-and-a-half-ton iron cannon was turned in for scrap. Bismarck, N. D., submitted 11-ton German field gun, a capitol grounds ornament since its capture by the Allies in 1917-18.

Outmoded public construction went too. The 70-ton steel framework of a never-completed building was being demolished in Cleveland. In Havre de Grace, Md., an unused 3,495-ton double-decker steel bridge appeared slated for the scrap heap.

10-Pound Tickets Entrance Fee

And cost was no object in Spokane, Wash., where the United Railways decided to spend $16,582 to dig up 17,123 feet of abandoned street car rail—a sum three times its value—and toss it into the city's scrap pile.

Ten-pound admission tickets were charged in Brooklyn's Ebbets Field for a baseball game yesterday. With ten pounds of metal the equivalent of an entrance fee, 13,461 fans paid their way with scrap.

The War Production Board's offer of plaques and pennants to states and counties producing the greatest stockpiles brought the first claim for a prize from Cambridge, Idaho, where 300 residents in Washington County contributed an average of 600 pounds.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times and the Cape Cod Standard-imes stimulated their subscribers by sponsoring a $2,000 prize contest for the largest scrap collectors. The Boston Record-American announced a contest for a similar amount.

Meanwhile, the American industries salvage committee inaugurated a campaign paralleling the newspaper-directed drive. Chairman Robert W. Wolcott said more than 10,000 salesmen were being rounded up to visit 200,000 business establishments to search out scrap metal.

Fewer G. M. Stockholders

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Crop. announced its common and preferred stockholders numbered 414,064 for the third quarter of 1942 compared with 414,852 for the second quarter and 410,832 for the third quarter of 1941. Common stockholders for the latest period numbered 392,775 against 393,615 for the second quarter.

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Retail Sales 2 to 4 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP) — Cooler weather during the past week helped push retail trade to a peak for the season so far, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

The mercantile agency's weekly survey found an increasing number of stores boosting their sales volume with night openings.

Cash sales dominated the ledger, retailers reported, while outstanding accounts receivable were estimated 20 per cent or more below a year ago in leading lines.

Total volume was 2 to 4 per cent ahead of the comparable 1941 week, southern and western gains more than offsetting declines in the eastern section, the agency reported:

By regions, it found percentage increases from a year ago were New England 1 to 3, Middle West 2 to 5, South 3 to 6, Southwest 4 to 8, and Pacific Coast 3 to 7. Volume in the East was estimated 1 to 4 per cent below 1941, and in the Northwest off 1 to 3 per cent.

Wholesale business reflected the uptrend at retail, although merchants' buying policies were affected by an apparent policy of reducing heavy stocks on hand.

Jersey Central Held Operating at Profit In Pa., Not in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J. — William Wyer, Newark consulting engineer, has advised Donald W. Waesche, President of the State Board of Tax Appeals, that while the Central Railroad of New Jersey can operate profitably in Pennsylvania, the company's lines in New Jersey cannot be made to pay under present conditions.

Testifying at a hearing by Mr. Waesche on an appeal filed by Shelton Putney and Walter C. Gardner, Central Railroad of New Jersey trustees, from franchise tax levies and property evaluations made by William D. Kelly, State Tax Commissioner, for 1942, Mr. Wyer said there was "a distinct possibility" that a corporate separation of the lines in New Jersey and Pennsylvania might result from the railroad company's present reorganization. He estimated that the Central's deficit on its surburban passenger service was more than $2,000,000 a year, and said the company's New York habor lighterage service also was unprofitable.

The railroad makes a profit on all its coal hauling operations from the Pennsylvania mining region and also on its Perth Amboy, Newark and Bayonne services, he said.

The trustees contend that the company's income in Pennsylvania, where it leases trackage, may not lawfully be used in computing the franchise tax on the Central Railroad of New Jersey system and declares that Mr. Kelly computed the railroad's 1942 franchise tax by using the net railway operating income as a base.

Evidence to support their contention that the 1942 property tax assessment on the Central was illegal, excessive and arbitrary, will be presented at a later date. The assessment was $79,448,682, as compared with a 1941 assessment of $67,700,192.

Business Personals

Thayer Thorndike, President, and Harry S. Kimball, managing director, of Lights, Incorporated, of Alhambra, Calif., announced the appointment of Thomas F. Morrissey as director of planning and engineering and the appoistment of Victor G. Paradise as director of sales. Mr. Morrissey until recently was the assistant district manager of the Army Air Forces western procurement district.

Hart Smith & Co. announce that William Eiger, formerly with H. E. Scott Company and Royal Securities Company, and George V. Canniff, formerly with Taylor, Bates & Co., and for many years with Harriman & Keech, have become associated with them. Hart Smith & Co., with offices in New York, Montreal and Toronto, have been active in the Canadian securities field for many years.

The Lawyers Mortgage Corporation has appointed John L. Lewis assistant secretary in charge of new business. Mr. Lewis has been associated with the organization for 30 years.

Walter Stokes & Company, Philadelphia investment firm, announces that Ralph W. Ervin has become associated with them. Mr. Ervin was formerly associated with the Philadelphia Office of Riter & Company.

Henry H. Pierce, President of the Merchants Co-operative Bank, Boston, has been appointed state chairman for Massachusetts in the $100,000,000 war bond campaign of the United States Savings and Loan League, league headquarters in Chicago announced. Mr. Pierce will head the drive for the investment of $8,790,000 in government bonds by the co-operative banks and savings and loan associations in this state during the last half of 1942.

Weekly Treasury Offering

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has made its weekly offering of $400,000,000 of 91-day bills. Bids will be accepted up to 2 p. m., E. W. T., Monday, at Federal Reserve banks and branches. The bills will be dated September 30.

Submarine Parth Made in Basement

Associated Press Photo

In the basement of his Green Bay, Wis., home, Joseph Rademacher (left) makes parts for submarines under Government contract, while Mrs. Rademacher (rear) does the family washing. Jeanne Rademacher, a daughter, operates a drill while Jim Flaherty, a machinist who helps out when the work piles up, is at the lathe. Mr. Rademacher, an experienced machinist, bought a lathe and a drill-press and started his basement plant after the war began because, he says, "You've got to do something for the Government."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

London

The British Government was recently confronted with one of those apparently insoluble problems which often occur in wartime. It is obviously impossible so to reward the men and women of the fighting services that total justice can be done.

The Government offered some amends by proposing an increase in the soldier's rate of pay by 20 per cent and by some additions to the allowances for dependants. This offer was strongly condemned by many members in the Commons as being niggardly and quite inadequate, even though this would mean an increase of about £43,000,000 to the annual budget. It seemed obvious that some of the speakers were advocating further concessions more from considerations for their own popularity than whether the finances of the nation could stand a heavier burden.

Australians Best Paid

The problem has been aggravated by the presence in these islands of some armies of the different Allied Nations, which are receiving very much higher rates of pay, especially when measured in sterling rates. While ideally, it would be a fine thing to put them all on the same level, this is financially impossible e. g., to bring the pay of the British soldier up to that of the American would cost nearly £400,000,000, according to a statement by Sir James Grigg, Secretary of War, in the recent Parliamentary debate. Even that would not bring perfect adjustment.

At the present time, in terms of British currency it is not the American but the Australian soldier who is best paid. He gets 6 shillings a day at home, 8 shillings and six pence when he comes abroad, plus an extra 2 shillings a day to be paid out in a lump sum at the end of the war. The corresponding figures for the United States soldier are seven shillings, and eight and fourpence a day (with the dollar rates on part of his pay in this country, this may amount to nine and fourpence).

The British Tommy, on the other hand, received two and sixpence a day, plus sixpence a day deferred, which is accumulating until the end of the war. Few soldiers get full pay, since in most cases there are deductions for dependants' allowances.

British Allowances

(The troops of the overrun European countries now serving in the forces of the Allied Nations also receive two and sixpence a day). British allowances for the wife of a private soldier amount to 25/0 a week, of which the husband pays 3/6; 8/6 a week for the first child, 6/6 for the second, and 5/— a week for the third child.

While the presence of higher-paid troops from the United States and the Dominions have helped to bring the issue to a head, it is rather the apparent disparity in cash terms between the pay for the civilian and that for the soldier which has been mainly responsible for dissatisfaction in certain quarters here. It was to clear this up, that the Government recently issued a White Paper, in which an attempt was made to estimate "real" comparative values between the civilian and military rates of pay.

It is not possible to make "any direct and immediate comparison" as the Government admits, since two different systems of payment are involved. The soldier gets "all found" —his clothing, food and accomodation—while the civilian has to fend for himself.

The earnings of civilians also differ widely according to the job and its hours of work, but do not take into account such varying responsibilities arising from marriage and family. The soldier, on the other hand, is paid the same amount, whatever his hours of duty, and there are special allowances for his dependents. He also gets other advantages such as cheap travel and recreational facilities, and special comforts which his civilian compatriot must pay for himself.

Income-Tax Burdens

There is also another important difference in basic conditions, namely, in the incidence of income-tax. The reduction of many income-tax concessions in the last budget meant that a civilian with no dependents is taxed if he earns more than £2.2s 6d a week, and a married man, more than £3 a week. The soldier on the other hand is taxable only on his pay and not on any allowances in cash or kind for himself or his family. This means that his income when quoted is "real" or net income, whereas the civilian's is not.

In the following table, from the White Paper, two examples are to give a rough idea of the civilian equivalent of Service pay.

Private Soldier

	Cash pay per week	Estimated value cash and allowances per week	Equivalent, civil gross earnings per week
1. Unmarried (on recruitment)	£1 17s. 6d.	£2 12s. 6d.	£3
2. Married (minimum)	£1 19s. 6d.	£3 2s.	£3 4s.

Second Lieutenant

	Per annum	Per annum	Per annum—Present	Per annum—Prewar
1. Unmarried	£201	£348	£462	£360
1. Married	£201	£348	£483	£391

The wide disparity between cash pay and equivalent civil income is due to the value of the allowances, to the reduced incidence of income tax on an income paid partly in kind, as mentioned a bove. It should also be pointed out that there are small additional payments, when the private has qualified for proficiency pay and for those tradesmen's special rates, and further that since the proportion of warrant and non-commissioned officers to the total number of men is now one to four, very many in the British Army today are receiving much higher rates than those quoted for a private soldier in the above table.

Need Elastic System

The problem, however, is not settled merely by "grossing up" figures in this fashion. The difficulty is that there are individual cases of hardship which cannot be dealt with in this way. Thus, the soldier who has commitments such as big insurance premiums or high rents has little left of his slender cash resources, after paying them. On the other hand, many soldiers' wives are supplementing their army allowances by doing useful war work.

What is needed is a more elastic system whereby special individual hardships can be removed. The War Service Grants Committee has been useful where the soldier's financial commitments prior to his joining the service have been considered, but this has not gone far enough, for the simple reason that its scope was much restricted. On the other hand, to give way to mere demagogy and support increases which cannot be justified under present conditions means doing a disservice rather than a service to the soldier, since it may well threaten the whole financial structure of the State.

Britain's total national debt on March 31, 1942, according to an official statement just issued was £14,073.5 millions, which together with other capital liabilities on sums borrowed under various acts, brought the aggregate liability up to £14,226.3 millions (£8,301.1 millions on March 31, 1939).

Carloadings Rise 10.8 P. C. in Week; 0.5 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 903,099 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 19.

This was an increase of 88,214 cars, or 10.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week: a decrease of 4,870 cars, or 0.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 89,770 cars, or 11 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This week	Incr. over—Last week	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	421,827	42,838	32,413
Less-than-carlot mdse.	88,479	9,301	†71,746
Coal	169,284	15,774	10,264
Grain & grain products	50,590	5,194	5,781
Livestock	19,201	3,865	3,710
Forest products	50,017	3,726	3,593
Ore	89,412	6,736	19,691
Coke	14,309	880	1,444

†Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Sept. 19, 1942 included:

	Sept. 19 1942	Prv Wk	Year Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	70,132	62,685	67,201
Erie	30,440	26,458	32,135
Burlington	32,803	29,737	29,834
St. Paul	33,346	27,838	34,376
Illinois Central	47,158	44,526	45,426
Missouri Pacific	40,823	36,244	31,911
New Haven	38,345	35,707	29,429
Wabash	13,001	17,400	17,065
L. & N.	38,088	35,227	36,073
Lackawana	16,392	15,860	15,967
North Western	36,033	32,404	37,314
Frisco	19,858	17,886	16,382
Southern Pacific	89,162	87,789	80,469
Delaware & Hudson	18,048	16,395	18,670
Great Northern	25,092	23,436	21,082
Northern Pacific	18,825	17,329	17,679
New York Central	111,891	96,886	104,581

Chain Store Sales Continue Uptrend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of chain-store companies for August, 1942, together with percentage changes from corresponding periods last year, have been compiled by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., as follows:

	Dollar Sales August, '42	P. C. August	Change 8 Mos.
Colonial St., Inc.	$1,629,837*	+46.9*	+39.2*
Edison Br. Stores	3,433,461	+34.0	+36.4
Jewel Tea Co.	3,980,018*	+30.0*	+39.8*
Kroger Grocery	30,016,817*	+29.7*	+26.8*
Rose's 5, 10 & 25c	824,111	+27.0	+24.0
National Tea Co.	6,744,762*	+26.9*	+24.5*
J. C. Penney Co.	40,822,016	+25.0	+24.3
Neisner Bros., Inc.	2,077,379	+23.7	+24.8
Lincoln Stores	699,040	+20.6	+20.1†
S. H. Kress & Co.	9,607,270	+19.8	+15.3
McLellan Stores	2,719,501	+19.7	+13.6†
Food Fair Stores	3,078,945*	+19.2*	+24.6*
J. J. Newberry Co.	6,370,197	+18.8	+19.2
Safeway Stores	46,246,340*	+18.4*	+26.2*
Walgreen Co.	8,541,959	+17.8	+15.8
Schiff Co.	1,380,983	+17.3	+20.3
Peoples Drug St.	2,713,065	+17.2	+16.9
Interstate Dept.	3,087,305	+16.8	+16.7†
Larner Stores Co.	4,573,188	+16.2	+26.7†
McCrory Stores	5,016,648	+16.1	+17.9
H. L. Green Co.	4,923,043	+15.0	+16.9†
G. C. Murphy Co.	6,156,258	+14.4	+21.8
W. T. Grant Co.	11,441,833	+13.6	+22.5
Lane Bryant, Inc.	1,673,303	+13.2	+32.5
Crown Drug Co.	324,033	+12.2	+8.3†
Consol Ret. Strs.	1,296,151	+11.6	+23.9
M. H. Fishman	819,614	+11.5	+15.1
S. S. Kresge Co.	18,849,939	+11.0	+15.0
Melville Shoe	3,846,335	+10.1	+16.9
F. W. Woolworth	33,078,114	+ 9.6	+14.7
Butler Bros.	11,601,944	+ 1.2	+10.7
Montgomery Wd.	46,740,667	—18.7	— 3.9†
Sears, Roebuck	64,706,486	—32.2	— 7.4†
Western Auto	4,897,000	—33.9	—12.4
Bond Stores, Inc.	1,649,398	—36.4	+17.1
Sterchi Bros.	426,292	—40.4	—30.0
Spiegel, Inc.	3,189,572	—47.7	—30.2

*Nearest comparable period. Company does not report by months. †Seven months. ‡Eleven months.

OPA Orders Ceilings Cut On Carded Cotton Yarns

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration ordered a reduction in manufacturers' ceiling prices for carded cotton yarns, basic material for all of the more common grades of cotton fabrics, to prevent retail price increases on cotton goods.

OPA said cost studies had disclosed that the present maximum carded yarn prices were too high in relation to prices set for combed yarn and other cotton goods.

Under the new ceiling, maximum prices for carded yarn numbers of 20's and coarser were reduced from 1¼ cents to 2¼ cents a pound for singles and from 1¼ cents to 4 cents for plied yarns. The new prices are effective Monday.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared that the freezing of retail prices at March, 1942, levels was "tenable only if the prices which retailers must pay for goods do not exceed March delivery levels" and that the reduction in carded yarn prices would avert a "squeeze" on retailers.

More Control Likely in Use Of Dairy Foods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Greater Government control over consumption of dairy products before winter's end was regarded likely by U. S. food authorities today to assure meeting war needs and permit an equitable civilian distribution.

These officials, who asked not to be quoted by name, said they did not consider consumer rationing likely, however.

Milk Output Record

Milk production is at a record level and Agriculture Department officials expect it to continue so during 1943.

Problems of distribution are rising, however, as a result of unprecedented demands for the armed forces, the United Nations and American civilians. Record quantities of cheese and dried milk are being sent abroad under the lend-lease program.

Population shifts within the United States resulting from the war program were said to be creating milk shortages in some areas because the demand has expanded much more than have local productive facilities. These shortages have developed principally in metropolitan areas supplying Army camps and new war plants.

In order to supply these areas, it may become necessary, officials said, for the Government to issue orders requiring changes in distribution patterns of surplus milk producing areas.

Rising Consumer Demand

Complicating the dairy supply problem is a sharply increasing consumer demand for foods growing out of the high level of employment and industrial wages. But as in the case of meats, which are to be rationed later, officials expect supplies of dairy products during the next 12 months to be sufficient for normal civilian requirements.

However, meat rationing, coupled with a tight fats and vegetable oil supply situation, is believed likely to result in a civilian demand for butter and cheese that is above normal. Should this occur, it might become necessary, officials said, to allocate supplies of these two kinds of diary products by areas and by periods to assure a uniform and equitable supply.

Other steps which might be adopted, officials added, include curtailment of production of some kinds of dairy products, such as ice cream and special milk drinks.

Ickes Calls Coal Mine Conference On Longer Work Hours

WASHINGTON (AP)—Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes has summoned producers and labor representatives to a conference to consider increased working hours in the nation's coal mines to meet wartime requirements.

Mr. Ickes announced that more than 35 persons, representing virtually every wage-negotiating unit in both the bituminous and anthracite industries, had been requested to meet with him here next Tuesday.

Mr. Ickes said he expected requirements for 1943 exceeded 1942 production and that it was "imperative" that increased hours of work be considered immediately.

Contracts of the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.) generally call for a five-day 35-hour week in both bituminous and anthracite mines. Anthracite contracts, however, allow for a six-day week 12 weeks a year beginning in November.

United Mine Workers' officials said they understood Mr. Ickes would ask for a six day, 42-hour week.

These officials said there was no shortage of coal at present, but that enlistments of miners in the armed services had created a problem. They suggested that enlistments be halted and the selective service system be allowed to function for all miners.

Mr. Ickes said preliminary estimates indicated requirements for 1943 would approximate 600,000,000 tons of bituminous and 60,000,000 tons of anthracite. He estimated 1942 production at 560,000,000 tons of bituminous and 58,000,000 tons of anthracite.

Air Freight Firm Must Stop Operating

Washington (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has ruled that Universal Air Freight Corporation was a common carrier by air and ordered it to cease operating without proper authorization.

A spokesman for the board said the finding would have the effect of suspending service by the company until the CAB acted on its application for a certificate of convenience and necessity.

Universal Air Freight is a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of United States Freight Corporation, parent of a number of companies in the transportation industry.

Universal Air Freight operates by gathering small packages from original shippers, putting them into groups which compose larger packages, and then sending them, through the air express division Railway Express Agency, Inc. Universal Air makes its profit on the difference between the rate for a small package and that for a large one.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 A. M. — Quotations to 11:30 A. M.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
10 2s 50-48 Mch	101.7	101.7	101.7
10 2s 51-49 June	100.10	100.10	100.10

New York City Bonds

1 3s 80	103	103	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
3 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
10 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89	89	89
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	56½	56½	56½
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51½	51½	51½
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	74⅛	73¾	73¾
8 Am Int 5½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
13 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106⅞	107
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	62	62	62
8 Arm Del 4s 57	102	101⅞	101⅞
13 Arm Del 4s 55	102	102	102
6 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111½	111½
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	93½	93½	93½
2 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	104½	104½	104½
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	93⅞	83⅞	83⅞
23 A C line clt 4s 52	72	72	72
22 A C Line 4½s 64	62¾	62½	62½
2 A C Line 5s 45	102 25-32	102 25-32	102 25-32
8 B&O 1st mag 4s st	59¾	59¾	59¾
22 B&O 95 st A	29¾	29½	29¾
5 B&O 95 st C	33½	33⅜	33⅜
30 B&O 2000 st D	29¼	29	29¼
16 B&O 96 st F	29½	29½	29½
24 B&O cv 60 st	24⅜	23¾	24
27 B&O 4s 48	58½	58⅜	58½
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49⅞	49	49
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	128¾	128¾	128¾
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	102¾	102¾	102¾
18 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102	102	102
5 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38¾	38½	38½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	71½	71½	71½
4 Bkly Edis 3½ 66	100	108⅞	108⅞
10 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	102¼	102	102
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
16 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	10¾	10¼	10¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝
Carthage & Adir 4s 81	50	50	50
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7⅝	7	7
20 Cen of Ga 5s 59	7⅜	7¼	7¼
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20	20	20
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	63¼	63¼	63¼
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅝	56½	56⅝
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83½	82¾	82¾
6 Cen R R N J 5s 87	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	66½	66½	66½
50 CM&P & Pac 5s 75	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
104 CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 CM&SP 4¾s 89P	44¼	44	44
38 CM@SP 4½s 89C	43½	43½	43½
10 CM@SP 4½s 89E	43½	43½	43½
35 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43⅝	43¼	43½
10 CM&SP 5½s 89 B	41¾	41¾	41¾
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23⅞	23¾	23¾
33 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34¾	34¼	34¼
27 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3¾	3½	3½
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23½	23	23½
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	34½	34½	34½
29 CRI&P 4½s 52A	18	17¾	18
13 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4⅞	4¾	4¾
21 CRI&P 4s 88	30⅜	30	30
116 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	16¾	16½	16⅝
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101½	101¾	101¾
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47¾	47	47
10 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	69	69	69
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77⅞	77½	77⅞
9 Clev-Un Term 5s 73	68	67⅝	68
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61¼	61	61¼
15 Col&So 4½s 80	26⅝	26½	26½
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	91½	91½	91½
6 ComlMack inc 69 ww	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	107½	107½	107½
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	103¾	103¾
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
4 CubaNoRy5½s 42 rct	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅞	58¾	58¾
1 D & R G 4½s 36	22⅞	22¾	22¾
50 D & R G 5s 36	21	20¾	20¾
3 D & R G West 5s 55	4¾	4¾	4¾
26 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3¼	3	3
5 D& R G West 5s 78	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	32	32	32
7 Erie 4½s 2015	54¼	54	54¼
3 Erie 4s 95	92	91¾	92
35 Fla E Cst 5s 74	16¾	16⅜	16⅝
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
5 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	17½	17½	17½
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105½	105½	105½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	101	101
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
8 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83	83	83
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82¼	82	82¼
20 G Bay & W deb B	11	10⅞	10⅞
1 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	92	92	92
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	68¼	68¼	68¼
5 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	43½	43½	43½
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
9 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	48½	48½	48½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47	47	47
8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅝	44½	44½
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	55½	55½	55½
2 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45½	45½	45½
12 IC&CSL&No 5s 63A	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¾	45¾	45¾
18 Ind Ilyl & Iowa 4s 50	82⅛	82	82
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
21 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4¾	4¾	4¾
35 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27	26¾	27
6 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	26	25¾	25¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Int T&T 4½s 52	58⅜	58	58
19 Int T&T 5s 55	60	59¼	59⅜
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	50¼	50¼	50¼
18 KCP&&Mem 4s 36	61	60⅜	61
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	88	88
8 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	88	88	88
5 Leh&NY 4s 45	80⅜	80½	80½
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46	46	46
14 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39	38¾	38¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35½	35½	35½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32½	32½	32½
3 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58¾	58¾	58¾
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97⅜	97½	97⅜
6 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	101	101	101
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 L&N All&Mox&C 4s 55	110	110	110
1 Lou G&E 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
5 Met Ed 4½s 68	112⅜	112⅜	112½
16 Mil & Nor cn 4½s 39	40¼	40	40
5 Mil Sparta & NW 4s	29¼	29¼	29¼
12 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 M & St L rfg 5s 62	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	66	66	66
34 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15½	15½	15½
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20	20⅜	20⅜
14 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	32⅜	32½	32½
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41	41	41
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	30¾	30¾	30¾
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3⅛	3	3
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
16 Mo Pac 5s 77F	35⅜	35¼	35¼
15 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35½	35¼	35½
15 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35⅜	35¼	35⅜
72 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	7¼	6⅞	7
3 Mohawk & Mal 4s 71	49	49	49
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	109½	109½	109½
6 Mont PoFw 3s 66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35¼	35¼	35¼
Mor & Essex 3½s	38½	38	38
12 Nash Chs & St L 4s 78	67½	67½	67½
34 Nat Dairy 3¾s 60	105¼	105	105
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100½	100½	100½
17 N Eng RR 4s 45	67	66½	67
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52	107	107	107
2 N O Pub Cv 5s 55B	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 N Orl & Nor 4s 52	82	82	82
2 N O T& M 5½s 84	55	55	55
2 N O T & M 3½s 54 ct	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 N O T & M 5s B 54 ct	48	48	48
4 N O T & M 5s 56	51	51	51
2 NY Autom 4½s 93	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52¾	52½	52¾
23 NYC 4½s 2013	47¼	47	47
3 NYC cn 4s 98	53	53	53
10 NYC 3½s 46	98⅜	98¼	98¼
14 NYC cv 3¼s 52	67	66¾	66¾
7 NYC& HR 4½s 97	74	73¾	74
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 NYC & St L 5½s	77	77	77
6 NYC & St L 4½s 78	62¾	62¾	62¾
3 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47½	47½	47½
10 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	60	59¾	60
36 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43	42¾	42¾
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 NYNH&H 5s 57	9	9	9
5 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7¾	7¾	7¾
17 NY O & W gen 4s 55	2¾	2¾	2¾
11 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	7½	7½	7½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	101½	101¼	101½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 97	72	72	72
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102¾	102¾	102¾
24 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65¼	65¼	65¼
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50¼	50¼	50¼
19 Nor Pac 4s 2047	74½	74½	74½
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	42¾
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
18 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5 Philin Morris 3s 62	105	105	105
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	98	98	98
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58 A	59	59	59
1 Potomac El P 3¼s 66	104½	104½	104½
1 Prov Sec 5s 57

Army, Air Force, and Industry In Bid for Canadian Manpower

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 26—Disclosure this week of a new crisis in the manpower situation on all fronts of the Canadian war effort is expected to spur the Government to adopt remedies more drastic than anything contemplated up to now.

How serious the situation has become was indicated when the Canadian Air Force proposed recently to comb the Army for recruits. The Air Force needs some 3,000 a month of the best recruits obtainable, to be trained as air crews under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

It has been compelled recently to use men who were enlisted for ground crew but are considered to be fitted for flying.

When this reserve has been exhausted, as it will be soon, the Air Force asks authority to take over soldiers already enlisted in the Army. This proposal is encountering strong opposition from the Army, which itself is planning heavy expansion.

At the same time the war industries of the country—especially lumbering and mining—are greatly in need of more workers. The Government's answer to their demands is to squeeze nonessential industries, reduce their use of manpower and canalize their workers into war industries.

Some Goods to Disappear

It is learned here that this squeeze is to be far more drastic than anything ever attempted before. Not only will the authorities follow the British plan of concentrating the production of nonessential articles into a few selected factories and closing the others, but in some lines production will be forbidden altogether. Familiar nonwar products will simply disappear from Canadian stores at a far more rapid rate.

By this method the Government hopes to obtain 500,000 extra workers in the next 20 months.

The closing or reduction of nonessential industries is expected to produce about 100,000 war workers. At the same time some 300,000 women are to be brought into essential industry, while increased efficiency in war plants now improving their production methods should yield another 50,000 workers. Finally it is proposed to move off the land some 50,000 subsistence farmers who are said to contribute virtually nothing to the nation's food supply.

This is the plan as worked out on paper. But in practice the Mackenzie King Government faces much more than a theory on paper. It faces a basic clash in practical policies between the ministers responsible for the chief phases of the war effort.

Divergent Views

On one hand C. G. Power, Minister of National Defense for Air, has returned from Britain converted, as he says, to the theory of air power. He insists consequently on maintaining the output of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan at a maximum.

J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense in charge of the Army, is at the same time demanding larger drafts of men, and is biting into the available manpower supply so deeply that the draft age is expected to be reduced from 20 to 19. There is no indication that the Army will modify its present large expansion program.

Working at variance with these two programs is C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, who is committed to such an expansion of munition production that he will need far more workers than he is getting.

The new Selective Service authority is expected to find men to fill all these demands and its task is expected to prove virtually impossible if demands continue to rise. It is therefore freely predicted that there will have to be a showdown within the Government and a decision on Canada's final contribution to the war.

Is Canada to build up a great Army or concentrate on air force? Is the industrial program to be maintained or allowed to suffer—as it has suffered already in the case of lumber and mining—for lack of men?

Political Problems

These are the basic decisions that face the Government and the recent controversy on the single issue of overseas conscription does not begin to answer the questions here posed.

Conscription is being used widely now to raise men for the Army and these men can be sent overseas at any time the Government desires, under new powers granted it by Parliament. Conscription will not create more workers or more Army material, but, in its various forms, it could have the effect of draining off the last available manpower from essential industry.

For the present the evident clashing demands of the various phases of the war effort may be met by the closing of nonessential industries, but the Government cannot follow the expedient for long. It will have to define finally the limits of the war program, the amount of workers to be used in each phase of it, or all phases will soon slow down for lack of workers.

The open difference of views between Colonel Ralston and Mr. Howe in Parliament a few months ago—Mr. Howe's warning of a manpower shortage in industry, Colonel Ralston's denial that it existed—is an indication of the political problem which faces Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. Before he meets Parliament, late in January, he is expected to seek a final agreement in his regime and a blueprint of this new phase of the war program.

New Type of Tank Will Float

Wide World

Shaped Almost Like a Ball

Model of revolutionary tank has been submitted to the National Inventors' Council and here Mrs. Elsie Hyde Starkey, a Secretary of the Council, holds it in her hand. Two hollow hemispherical wheels on each end propel the tank while the middle part carries the motor and crew and guns. The hollow wheels enable the tank to float in water.

Freedom From Woods Fires Remarkable on West Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Protection from the one thing which would have made the western defense line of the United States vulnerable to enemy atack is seen in the extraordinary freedom from forest fires on the West Coast during the past season. Credit for this is given to the remarkable weather and to the vigilance of fire protection agencies.

One of the best-informed authorities on forest fires, C. S. Cowan of the Washington Fire Fighting Association, calls it a "wonderful summer from a fire protection standpoint." Another realist, "the weather man," Lawrence C. Fisher of the United States Weather Bureau, reports from charts which show normal precipitation in June and July which wet the forests down so thoroughly as to offset dry spells in August. Moreover, the rains were especially heavy over the forest areas.

Even during "hot spells" of the summer there was dampness in the evenings with showers or mist preventing fire hazard. Persons who have lived in the area for years do not recall when the visibility was so good, with mountains in full view that are usually hidden in haze during the summer months.

Authority's Opinion

Instead of being a wonderful summer it might have been the worst the West Coast has ever known. When Dr. I. J. Fisher, an authority on internal Japan, a teacher there for 22 years, was lecturing here recently he was asked about the danger of attack on the West Coast. He answered that it might have been very possible had there been a hot, dry summer, when the Japanese characteristically would have taken advantage of the fire hazard to attack.

No one knows better than residents of the coast just how dangerous the situation appeared to be at the beginning of the season. They were more than "concerned" about it; there was grave fear of what might happen.

When the fire season started, Congress had not only cut down the appropriation for fire prevention but had done away with the Civilian Conservation Corps, the big manpower fire-fighting agency of the forests. It was realized that with a shortness of manpower and the usual summer's fire weather the war effort of the coast could well be devastated. Crippling of the lumber industry alone, which is obliged to shut down during extreme fire hazard, would seriously hamper the war effort of the United Nations.

Potential Smoke Screen

Incendiary bombs from enemy planes or a match from an enemy agent could soon start a smoke screen under which to attack, as smoke from burning forests provides a pall that extends miles out to sea. The confusion, and diversion of manpower from critical industries, would all contribute to a serious menace.

Fully aware of the danger, foresters, wardens, rangers, governors, lumbermen, the American Legion, the National Forests and National Parks Administrations, and the general public combined in an all-out and all-together effect at fire prevention.

The pooling of fire equipment and manpower of all forest agencies, federal, private, and State, was accomplished in the Northwest with bulldozers, tank trucks, power pumps and other rolling stock readied for action; millions of acres of forests were closed to the public; a civil air patrol was formed; lookouts and fire halls were manned; and fire-detection forces doubled. Loggers in the woods were trained for detection, prevention and suppression.

Laws Enforced Rigidly

The threat of sabotage and its dangerous were fully publicized. Law enforcement was made rigid. Smokers were threatened. Any man-made fire in the woods, no matter how started, was to be considered a fire to aid and comfort to the enemy.

Even these stern measures without the hearty co-operation of the public might have been defeated. But the public was prepared. Vigorous campaigns of recent years to "Keep Washington Green" and "Keep Oregon Green" and other coast campaigns have had results in the awareness and co-operation of the public this summer. Civilian defense units for fire fighting were formed, high school boy emergency squads were organized, and clubs, representing memberships of thousands, adopted a "Keep Green" resolution.

Fourth of July a Test

The Fourth of July, during a hot, dry interval, and with heavy traffic and many camping parties, was a testing time. When it was over T. S. Goodyear, State Forester for Washington, said that for the first time since records were kept, state and private lands were not marred by man-caused fires. It was described as "almost incredible."

Other reasons entered into the summer's good record; the shortage of gasoline as well as the intensive work program which meant fewer long trips into forested recreation zones; and less time for fishing although fishermen are credited with greater than ever care this summer. The customary army of berry pickers, a usual fire source, were more concerned in earning good wages than in selling berries for a few dollars. Fires along the beaches were forbidden, which did away with the trail of smoke which they usually occasion.

Air Attacks by United Nations Hold Japanese in New Guinea

The following account of the fighting in New Guinea comes from The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent who writes from the scene of action.

W. E. Lucas

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 26—United Nations success in forcing the Japanese to withdraw for the first time in the Owen Stanley Mountains appears to be a direct result of one of the most concentrated United Nations bombing campaigns of the Pacific war.

In 25 days, 40 separate attacks have been made on the Japanese supply base at Buna, and the track running across the Owen Stanley range.

In the past few days the intensity of this minor blitz has increased.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the damage which has been inflicted on the enemy, since in this jungle country targets are not wide open. But apart from destruction of barges and planes on the ground, it would not be wishful thinking to claim that personnel, supplies, and ammunition dumps have been destroyed and, even more important, Japanese supply organization has been disrupted. These continuous attacks have in fact a lot to do with the two-week-old pause in land fighting preceding the Japanese withdrawals.

I find that there's a greater feeling of optimism about the outcome of this New Guinea fighting as a result of recent news. It isn't a rose-tinted spectacle of optimism, but one based on the realities of the situation.

In the first place there is no reason why the pace of this aerial offensive cannot be maintained and increased. This means that every day the tenuous pipe line that supplies the Japanese in the battle zone is being punctured by Allied bombs, bullets, and cannon shells.

It is a difficult enough problem to keep these Japanese troops supplied over that narrow slithery track with sufficient stuff to enable them to maintain themselves against increasing Allied pressure. If our aerial offensive keeps up it may prove to be impossible.

There is now no question but that the United Nations have men and weapons available to stop the Japanese and even throw them back, providing the Japanese are fought according to their own rules and with sufficient imagination.

The Japanese have gained the upper hand all down the track from Kokoda to Iorobaiwa, certainly in the latter stages, not by overwhelming numbers but overwhelming skill in jungle fighting. The United Nations have previously been too unimaginative or perhaps too grownup really to enter into the almost childish attitude in which the Japanese play this lethal game of hide and go seek.

79,414 Men Idle In August Strikes

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 26

The War Labor Board reported yesterday that there were 229 strikes involving 79,414 men on war work in August compared with 222 strikes involving 80,722 men in July.

Time lost by strikes in August was 266,353 man-days compared with 233,614 in July. The August loss represented 0.09 per cent of man-days worked, compared with 0.08 in July.

The number of man-days worked fell from an estimated 308,000,000 in July to 300,000,000 in August because of fewer work days and more Sundays in August.

Marine Training Base Opened Year Ago Now 'Tops' in Teaching War Technique

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW RIVER, N. C., Sept. 26—A year ago today Gen. Philip H. Torrey, arrived for official duty with the vanguard of the first Marine troops sent here for amphibious training at the Marine Barracks. So much has been accomplished since then that this 200-square-mile reservation already ranks as one of the most important military posts in America.

Practically every phase of Marine training is under way here. Many Marine training schools are being moved here except that preliminary "boot" training for recruits will be continued at Parris Island, S. C., and officer-training schools will form the main feature at Quantico, Va.

The Barrage Balloon School and unit are being moved here this week end from Parris Island. Five schools for enlisted men recently were transferred from Quantico. A camp for Negro Marines was opened here a month ago. A new amphibian tractor-tank base was started recently.

"Soldiers of the Sea" are trained for any type of emergency in offensive or defensive warfare, including guerrilla fighting and hand-to-hand combat. After completing training at Parris Island, recruits will come here for three weeks of rifle practice.

Of unique interest is a large "mockup," built to resemble the side of a transport. On the side stretch cargo nets, down which the Leathernecks learn to scramble rapidly, equipped with weapons and ammunition, in practice for later descents from real ships for landing operations on enemy shores.

Such landing tactics from small boats are rehearsed along the 11 miles of ocean beaches. The invasion technique taught here has been demonstrated with notable results in the Solomon Islands.

Antiaircraft units also are trained at New River, as are artillery companies, tank and antitank units, motor transport organizations, armed scouting-car groups, sabotage and demolition specialists, and raider battalions.

War Order Urges Truth About War

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26 (AP)—The Military Order of the World War was urged last night to assist in a drive to stamp out "half truths, quarter truths and theories" hampering the United States' war effort.

"Not even the most optimistic American, which I am not, would tell you this war is going well," declared Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, head of the Navy's Incentive Bureau, at the Order's twenty-second annual convention dinner.

River-bank Search Nets St. Louis Scrap

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26 (AP)—To help the war effort, 18 young men and women have organized searching parties to explore the ravines and banks along the Meramec River for scrap iron.

In the last four week ends, they have collected eight tons of scrap by pulling up old rails, girders and abandoned dredging equipment. One of their best finds, dug out of mud along the river bank, was an iron beam weighing 2,500 pounds.

The group uses proceeds from sale of the iron for "scrap metal parties"—steak fries and chicken dinners.

A. P. Man 'Floored' Captors by Asking Talk With Rommel

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent who fell into enemy hands in the British Commando raid on Tobruk Sept. 13-14, floored his Axis captors by demanding an interview with Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, DNB disclosed yesterday in a broadcast from Berlin.

[Although the Italian Radio had announced the capture of an American correspondent in the Tobruk raid, since established to have been Mr. Allen, this was the first time that the Axis radio has mentioned the name of the Pulitzer Prize winner who had been with the British in virtually all its Mediterranean operations.]

The radio said this "rather queer wish by the prisoner" amazed the captors but they turned it down, even though the Nazi desert Commander happened then to be in Tobruk.

DNB said Mr. Allen was picked up in a boat, his uniform not even wet, and was being treated by the Italians as a prisoner of war.

Mr. Allen asked to be exchanged immediately for an Axis prisoner in British hands but, said DNB, the request "first must be carefully examined by competent quarters."

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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(Continued)

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WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls, Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN. PERMANENTS, FEATHER CUTS and our famous Arizona Oil SHAMPOO. 562 Boylston Street, Boston. (Copley Square). COM. 6166.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 339 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Pioneer Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC. 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3973

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company. 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6800. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
20 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

RUGS FOR SALE

PRIVATE SALE—Must dispose of several beautiful genuine Oriental Rugs. Never been used. Asp. 3793 for appointment. Parker (Boston).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE READING, voice, diction. English, public speaking, etc., class or private; beg. Oct. 5. MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, B. L. I., Ed. M., 29 Park Drive, Kenmore 1957, Boston.

TONE DEAFNESS PROVED FALLACY!
Have you a voice problem? Let me help you sing. JANET WILLIAMS, 1824 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 2-0425.

Whether you are beginning or continuing Piano Instruction — Armando Arena
198 Dartmouth Street, Boston Ken. 4972

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
Sherwin-Williams
2016 3rd Ave. Phone 3-4128

Install IRON FIREMAN Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
17 Varieties of Bread
Fresh Baked Every Day
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Delicious Home Made Candy
Freshly made each day
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
First Floor, Please
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MOBILE

GULF CITY LEATHER CO.
158 Government St. Mobile, Ala.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
962 South Court Street C-4548

More than 63 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

Enjoy
FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

FORT MYERS

Now Is the Time to:

1. Do all you can for National Defense.
2. Buy your Grower's Supplies

from
BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

LAKELAND

Ada's Beauty Shop
212 West Lemon Street
PHONE 29-131

"LAKELAND"
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
112 W. Main Street
Phone 2187

Culler Printing
Commercial • Publication • Book
808 North Florida Avenue

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0465

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1265 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A good place to stay while in St. Petersburg. Apartments for 2, 3 or 4 persons. Rates include utilities, free linen service. Season $450 up. Ask for folder.
Only a short distance from the Christian Science Church

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 65-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Folks read—and heed With pleasing speed CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

BELGIUM
BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 83-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7347-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

DECATUR HATTERS, INC.
Shoes Repaired and Hats Cleaned for Autumn
145 Sycamore Street De. 9216

Colonial
Phone, Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
295 Peachtree Street

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
FOUR LOCATIONS

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5720
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO S. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

A Distinctive Place to Eat
THE RHODES
The Place that Chicken Pie has made famous
No. One Rhodes Center Air Conditioned
LUCY WOOD, Owner-Manager

MILLERS'
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLERS' 66 BROAD N. W.

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2220 Wynnton Drive Phone 2241-3

GEORGIA

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Our Gift Department
Lovely gifts for any occasion—reproductions of beautiful vases, candy boxes, compotes, figurines and other colorful pieces.

WOOD-PEAVY FURNITURE COMPANY

Edmondson & Irby Plumbing Co.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors Repairing a Specialty
Phone 4571 569 Mulberry St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

PURE PEP Thermo
Pure Sure Lubrication
Bill Hunt's Super Service
Pure Oil Products
OFFICIAL AAA SERVICE STATION
Morehead and Tryon Streets
Junction Highways U. S. 74-21—N. C. 27-49

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

AGENCIES WANTED

EMIL MAURER
Weinbergstrasse 166, Zurich Schaffhauserplatz 6, wants Agency in Textile Goods for SWITZERLAND AND SPAIN

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

M. BEUTLER
Couture Diplomée
Pfluggasse 5 Tel. 4.04.76
(FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

CHAPELLERIE
(Hatters)
FALKNER & CO.
Founded 1825 Gerbergasse 63

Maler-Geschäft
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Unterer Heuberg 12 Tel. 2.59.82
(Painter)

BERNE

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumstag
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19.

SMART SHIRTS, SOCKS AND TIES
From The Specialists:
Au Bon Marché
Berne Spitalgasse 3-7

Viktoria Schölldorf
Couture
Telephon 2.27.89 Kramgasse 59
Dressmaking

GENEVA

MAISON TRABOLD
Coal Office
MAZOUT
7, Rue du Vieux College
Tel. 4.82.18

Accords & Reparations de Pianos & Harmoniums
BRUCKNER-GUIGNARD
ONEX - GENEVE TEL. 8.71.30

INTERLAKEN

®
RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE

ORFEVRERIE
BIJOUTERIE
ANTIQUITES
Edwin DICK
1, Rue de la Paix

BONNETERIE-MERCERIE
GLOOR-GILLIERON
24 Place St. Laurent Tel. 2.95.32
All kinds of English and Nomotta Wools

NEUCHATEL

1840
ZIMMERMANN, S.A.
L'EPICERIE FINE PLUS QUE CENTENAIRE
GROCERIES
1942

THUN

FRITZ SCHWEIZER
zum Anker, Berntor
EISENWAREN
WERKZEUGE
HAUSHALTARTIKEL
vorteilhaft (Household articles)

ZURICH

Chemische - Waschanstalt u. Kleiderfärberei
ARNOLD HAEBERLI
Mainaustrasse 21 Tel. 2.10.95
CLEANING

Krause Senn
DAMENKONFEKTION
Zürich, Badenerstrasse 44
Ready Mades and Made to Measure

W. GULDENER
Knüslistrasse 4—Hohlstrasse
HOLZ und KOHLEN
Koks für Zentralheizungen
Tel. 5.28.61. (Fuel.)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Parfumerie Schindler
Bahnhofstrasse 90 (Beim Kino Rex)
Das Haus für Geschenke
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

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E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 28280

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
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Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
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62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone: 20223

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE Ltd.
Family Grocers
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26821 472, West St.

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 26853 927, Umgeni Road

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

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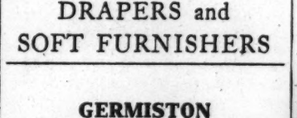
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL CADILLAC G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West St. Durban Phone 21551



Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21381

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS •
• UTMOST VALUES •
• FRIENDLY SERVICE •
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THRESHERS SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg
Stockist of:
"PANTHER"
"DOROTHY PERKINS"
and other well-known makes of footwear.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

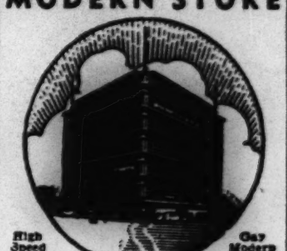
GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Risik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE **MODERN STORE**



High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 6107 and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0911

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres DUNLOP
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
Phone 2235 3 Lines

STRENGTH UNITED INSURANCE
Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224, Church St. Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262 and 2697

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
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W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428
373, LONGMARKET ST.

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

Maritzburg Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road Phone 3387
Branch of
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni, Durban
Phone 61438

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	O	H	N	S	O	N		R	U	S	K	I	N	
O	L	I	O		O		U		L	E	V	I		
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	F		F	U	R		B	A	G		N			
S		M	I	M	I		E	R	I	C		L		
P	L	U	G		S	I	R		L	A	K	E		
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G	O	D	I	V	A		E	U	G	E	N	E		

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 2121, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Specialty
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 25 years
Syd FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Est. 11 years F. M. 3490

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1528
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb 11 Park St. Opp. Palmer's

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
82-84 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1078

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Bird Study

By Irving Bacchus

Youngsters of a midwestern state, requested to state their hobby preferences, placed birds at the top of the list.

You, too, will find our feathered friends an absorbing hobby. In addition, they will perform valuable services around your garden. How to start? As in the case of persons or pets, friendly attention begets friendly attention.

Your hobby of birds can be conducted at close range or by study. In autumn a squadron of birds can become attracted to your residence, as a feeding ground, if they find that food is being provided for them. The sparrow will invite himself, too, so your motto will have to be, "The more, the merrier."

Providing food by means of shrubs and trees is a permanent way of hanging out your welcome shingle. Youngsters who climb mulberry trees can testify to the colorful array of feathered ones that feast on mulberries during the fruiting season.

If unusual and foreign birds attract your attention perhaps the Avicultural Society of America will interest you. Members of this organization raise unusual birds and exchange experiences through a bi-monthly publication. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for address.

How about bird houses? Here's an opportunity for the craftsman to combine his workshop talents with a nature hobby. In constructing bird houses and feeding stations the alert hobbyist will observe the tricks necessary to make life easier for the desirable visitors and a bit less convenient for the aggressive and more numerous varieties.

Pigeons still attract a small clan of American bird lovers. In spite of high-powered communication systems Uncle Sam still finds use for homing pigeons. They are attached to certain military units.

In pursuing your hobby of birds make a study of the habits and activities of your favored variety. Perhaps you can create a scrapbook of pictures and articles taken from newspapers and magazines. Poets have penned many lyrical lines about the delights of bird lore. One reads these verses with deeper feeling after observing, first hand, the graceful subjects.

* * *

Bank Collector

World Wide Features

Monroe F. Dreher of Montclair, N. J., has a lot of money tied up in banks which wouldn't be unusual except that the oftener it occurs the happier it makes him.

Dreher, New York advertising man, possesses one of the country's most complete collections of antique mechanical banks, ingenious, cast-iron contraptions that do everything but reach in your pocket for the money.

The banks represent a slice of authentic Americana—they were manufactured for a period of only 30 years, and they have not been duplicated since 1900. Dreher has 61 different models. Collectors value them at from $3 to $60 each.

Older residents will recall some of the models—Jonah and the Whale, in which a coin is placed in Jonah's hands, a lever is tripped and the whale gets the coin. Jonah gets away. In others, a mother eagle drops a coin into a nest of hungry eaglets, a baseball pitcher flips a coin at a batter, who misses, and the coin drops in a slot. All of the banks—some of them 70 years old—are in working order.

Dreher's children don't use the banks for their savings, but Dreher has discovered a practical side to the hobby. Sometimes, guests unwittingly pay for their own entertainment at his house—they just can't resist the collection.

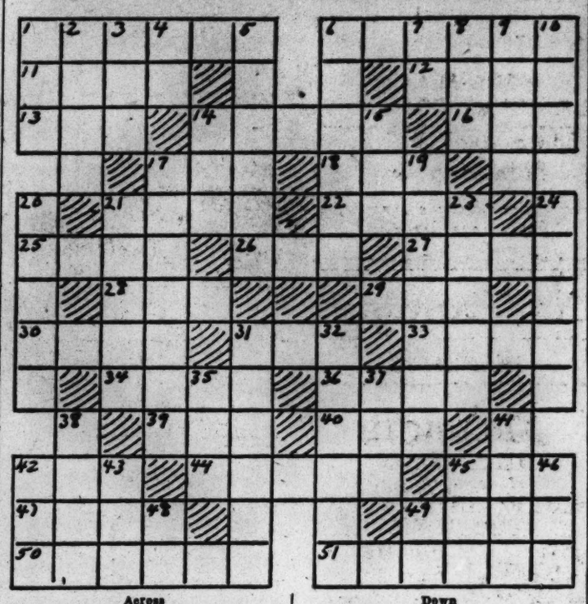
Wide World

School Is Jim's Hobby!

Jim, one of three black crows which are daily visitors at Seattle's Magnolia School, is shown surrounded by a crowd of admiring pupils. Teachers wish the birds would be less insistent in their demands for admittance to classes. The crows, thirsting for education, were made pets by students during the past summer.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Every Man in His Humor"?
6—Who was a famous English art critic and author?
11—What is a potpourri?
12—Who was a son of Jacob?
13—What is a diminutive of Barbara?
14—What swimming bird is related to the loon?
16—To bark snappishly.
17—Hudson seal is what?
18—What is a satchel?
21—Who is in love with Rudolph in "La Boheme"?
22—Who is a huntsman in "The Flying Dutchman"?
25—What is a stopple?
26—What title is prefixed to Christian name of a knight?
27—What is a purplish-red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal?
28—Parhelion.
29—What is opposed to "flood"?
30—What is the cheer pine?
31—Bustle.
33—Who is heroine of an opera by Wagner?
34—What is a confined abode?
36—Would you fire, ride, or cook a chassepot?
39—What do you call the juices of a plant?
40—Obese.
42—Work started is said to be what on one's distaff?
44—What is first name of Scotch minister of fiction in love with Babbie?
45—Not in.
47—Who is faithful old man who accompanies Orlando into exile in "As You Like It"?
48—Who is heroine of Huxley's "Chrome Yellow"?
50—Who was famous horsewoman of Coventry?
51—What is first name of author of "Beyond the Horizon"?

Down

1—Who is hero of a poetical book of Old Testament?
2—What Norwegian king was later proclaimed patron saint of Norway?
3—What is a bill or beak?
4—Thus.
5—Who was author of the novel "McTeague"?
6—What is ebonite?
7—Sergeant-at-law (abbr.).
8—Who wrote a famous song after bombardment of Fort McHenry (1514)?
9—Who is one of characters in "The Brothers Karamazov"?
10—To clamp.
14—What is any of various plant exudations?
15—Organ of hearing.
17—What are the written or printed characters representing numbers?
19—What was first name of Chesterton, English essayist and critic?
20—A void is what?
21—A metronome is used to mark exact time in what?
23—What is a rope of 10 or more inches in circumference?
24—"The Merry Widow" is a waltz composed by whom?
31—What is a thin kind of cloth made of hair of South American animal of same name?
32—What is the room in which clerical work of an establishment is done?
35—To loiter.
37—What is Gaelic form of John?
38—What is one of curious creatures of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"?
41—What was middle name of Thomas English, best remembered for "Ben Bolt"?
42—Child's game.
43—To pad, as a cloak.
45—What is a single unit?
46—What is artificial elevation on which a golf ball is poised?
48—Musical note.
49—What is symbol for silver?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Americans Abroad

London

Astonishingly good fellows these American soldiers and friendly, too. They greet the people in the particular neighborhood in which they are stationed with a warmth that is irresistible, and they are very kind to the children. One excited little boy on a bus beamed with pleasure in relating that the American soldier who had just left the bus had paid his fare for him.

On another occasion when a temporary tie-up in traffic happened in London, one of a lorry load of American soldiers was seen to spring from the lorry and dash to the edge of the pavement and place an orange in the hand of a youngster who was standing there with his mother. With another bound the soldier was back on the lorry. It was done so quickly that the onlooker scarcely realized what had happened, to say nothing of the little boy who stared with astonishment at the orange so suddenly placed in his hand.

A Verse for Today . . .

But as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation.—I PETER 1:15

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"No, we didn't advertise for a secretary!"

In Lighter Vein

Clear the Decks!

Two men worked side by side in a War Production Board office in Washington. They never spoke, but each watched the other. One man quit work daily at 4 o'clock. The other toiled on till 6 or later.

Some months passed. Then the harder working of the two approached the other.

"I beg your pardon," he said. "Do you mind telling me how you clean up your work every day at 4 o'clock?"

"Not at all," said the other man. "When I come to a tough piece of detail, I mark it, 'Refer to Commander Smith.' I figure that, in an outfit as large as this, there is sure to be a Commander Smith. And I must be right; none of those papers comes back to me."

The harder worker started to remove his coat.

"Brother," he said, "prepare for action. I'm Commander Smith."—Boston News Bureau.

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REMEMBER, OSWALD, YOU'RE NOT WORKING FOR WESTERN UNION ANY MORE.
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NO MORE SINGING TELEGRAMS FOR THE DURATION
Telegraph YOUR CONGRESSMAN TODAY
-AND WHAT EXPERIENCE HAVE YOU HAD?
I USED TO SING AT WESTERN UNION
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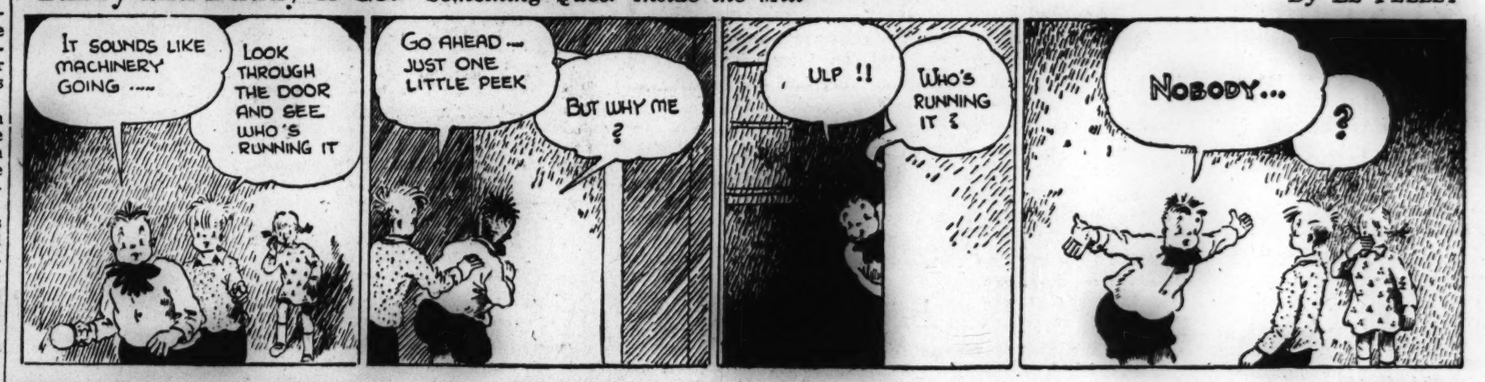
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something Queer Inside the Mill*

By LE PELLEY


IT SOUNDS LIKE MACHINERY GOING ....
LOOK THROUGH THE DOOR AND SEE WHO'S RUNNING IT
GO AHEAD — JUST ONE LITTLE PEEK
BUT WHY ME ?
ULP !!
WHO'S RUNNING IT ?
NOBODY...
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*It Didn't Work but It Was Lots of Fun!*

By RODGERS

I had an idea today—
I decided to catch the leaves as they fell this year, so the Boss wouldn't have to waste his afternoons raking up the yard—
Well, I had lots of fun—
And I still think it was a good idea—
Only— It didn't work!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Give Joe the Hook*

By THE HAGERS

"Jack, bring your saw and pruning hook; My trees need trimming. Come and look!"

They touch the wires. The boughs, I know. Make static on my radio."

"You mean that noise at night?" said he. "Don't blame that on a guiltless tree.

Your static I can't stop while Joe Insists on singing 'Figaro.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Planes—and Planes

Is the United States going to seize the opportunity now facing it to develop the full value of the airplane, for war and for peace? Listening to reports of American fliers on a dozen fronts or to plans for production at Willow Run, or looking at the beautiful advertisements of American planes in the magazines, one might gain the impression that the question has already been answered. But those who know most about aviation declare that the new world of the "sky ocean" is still in the Columbus-stage of discovery and exploration.

Study of the technical and commercial as well as the military possibilities pushes back the mental horizons at a breathless pace. Even before the admirals are convinced that the aircraft carrier has displaced the battleship, long-range land-based planes are threatening to make the carrier obsolete. Even while America is stirred by the Kaiser plans for cargo planes, it learns that "flying freight cars" are already supplying world-wide fronts. And just when America's P-47 Thunderbolts get into production and improved Flying Fortresses begin operations in England, comes word that they will be outmoded by 1943.

Improved designs, lighter materials, more powerful motors and fuels, are on the way as surely as a better automobile after the war. Little mindedness, traditionalism and selfishness have prevented America making the most of its advantages in material and mechanical resources for the development of aviation. Bad mistakes have been made which at one time threatened to give the Axis air supremacy and which still postpone victory for the United Nations.

The "brasshatism" and the profiteering which hampered "Billy" Mitchell and Major de Seversky have not been wholly exorcised. There is still an effort to keep air power an adjunct of military or naval forces. There is resistance to the vast advantages of the really big plane, arising both from ground-mindedness and the fear that they will not be commercially useful after the war. There are still too many attempts to "sell" planes by pretty pictures instead of performance—planes that are fine for some jobs but criminally deficient for others. There is the temptation to keep on with profitable production of outmoded models. Yet there is much in the American situation that is encouraging.

Senator Truman, whose committee has done such courageous and useful work in showing up defects in America's war production and spurring improvements, appears definitely relieved by what he has recently learned from the Army and Navy about models now in early prospect. The October Reader's Digest presents an almost incredible picture—fighter planes with a 50,000-foot ceiling and 2000-mile range to be produced in 1943, and bombers double the size of the Fortresses and Liberators with added speed. Apparently the flying battleship is only months away.

We may feel that it is wise to rejoice over these marvels only when they begin to operate on the fronts, but there can be little doubt that war-spurred technical advances and mass production are transforming not only wartime strategy but the prospects for binding the world together in peacetime. Technically the world of the sky is here. What remains is for popular thought to catch up with the vision of the engineers and fliers. To the extent that it does, America and her allies will shorten the war and consolidate the peace.

Women of the Jury

While the women of Massachusetts are enlisting in the Army and the Navy, and doing their share of learning to make guns, airplanes, ships; freeing their men for the forces, it is, as Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell declares, "not only archaic, but idiotic" to deny them the right to serve on a jury.

Now that an actual shortage in men jurors threatens to interfere with the administration of justice in the State, it is time to remove the stupid restriction. If judges in New York, Illinois, California and numerous other States find, as they assert they have found, that women make capable and trustworthy members of the jury, need the Bay State withhold the privilege, which should be automatically conferred with that of casting a ballot?

Moral training begins in the home, usually, with instruction and correction given by women. Who is better fitted by experience to penetrate the minds of those caught in some criminal act, to comprehend impulses, sift evidence and, in the final stage, offer an intelligent conclusion?

Reform of the existing law would mean not only fair play but practical benefit to the State. It would reduce to a minimum the jury time of men needed in war production.

A Republican Program

When the news came that 130 Republican members of the House of Representatives had adopted a program recognizing the United States' obligation to "work with other nations" for the "maintenance of peace," many an American was more than a little pleased.

The new ten-point program looked like a closing of the door on isolationism. It included a pledge to give the President "loyal, wholehearted and patriotic support in the war," while quite properly expressing dissatisfaction with several features of the Administration's conduct.

When on the following day a large majority of House Republicans voted for the 112 per cent parity plan as an answer to the President's request for parity ceilings for farm prices, Democrats chided: "That's what you mean by 'support'"! But a large number of Democrats were in no position to throw stones, being clearly inclosed in the glass houses of their own votes. Republicans who had tipped the scales in favor of the farm bloc's special interest in higher prices were much more vulnerable to the words of their own program: "Our Nation's peril must not be exploited by any individual or group for special gains or advancement."

Indeed it is by the sincerity of actions to carry it out that the program will be judged. Its apparent indorsement of American participation in world organization is by no means iron-clad and will be of little value unless implemented in spirit as well as letter.

No American wishes "to endanger American independence and weaken the American way of life" in the process of bringing about "a world understanding and co-operative spirit." But neither do Americans wish their independence and way of life to be menaced by another refusal of genuine co-operation such as was covered by this type of vague language in the Republican platform promise of 1920. That danger would seem to merit the greater emphasis.

Australian September

Late September may seem a bit disquieting. Frosts have caught a few of the less hardy flowers and vegetables in lowland gardens. The swamp maples have become fiery red, as Winslow Homer said they should be, and the blueberry bushes are splotches of bright color ranging all the way from pinks to tans and yellows. Everything, including the wind, is headed south.

Point comes to the words of the Vermonter who said that autumn would be all right if one could only keep from thinking too much about what was coming next.

And September this year has brought more than customary wistfulness. For we cannot escape the knowledge of what September means in Russia, in China, in Greece, in Poland, in France.

But the war has brought us many views, and some of these correct others. If spring and summer and growth seem ended for a season in the North Temperate Zone, they are just approaching "down under" in Australia. Melbourne is about as far south of the equator as Cincinnati and Washington are north of it. Spring has officially arrived in southern Australia. Henry C. Kendall, one of the Australian poets of the nineteenth century, has reminded us of how it is in his poem, "September":

> Grey Winter hath gone, like a wearisome guest,
> And, behold, for repayment
> September comes in with the wind of the West
> And the Spring in her raiment.

When the war is won, and our greatly developed means of going from place to place have been put to peacetime uses, perhaps folk who shrink a little from facing snows in January will take a plane for "down under" some time after Labor Day, and arrive twenty-four hours later where spring is in the air. Then in March when "grey Winter" is ahead in Australia, they can come back to the North—and why not a few Australians with them?—in full time to see the warm sun inviting everything to wake to life.

Getting a Belated But Warm Reception

North . . South . . East . . West

Balancing the Voting Power

By Frank L. Perrin

Some surprise and much apparent disappointment has been expressed because of the failure of qualified voters to respond more generally to the patriotic call to participate in the recent primary elections in the United States. It had been urged that the issues involved in the forthcoming elections were of sufficient importance to require more than ordinary care in choosing candidates for representatives in both National and State Legislatures as well as those for State and local officers. But all too generally, it would appear, the decisions reached are those of a scanty minority of the voters.

Those of us who have faith and abiding confidence in the loyalty, the awareness, and the unbiased patriotism of American men and women considerately seek for an explanation of rather than an excuse for this apparent lack of interest or concern. Thus actuated and persuaded, it is not unreasonable to cast a questioning eye toward the primary election system.

The departure two or three decades ago from the former convention and caucus system of nomination and selection of candidates for public office was accompanied by great hopes. Political reformers promised that by adoption and implementation of the direct primary it would be possible to avoid the declared evils and abuses laid at the door of political dictators, the "malefactors of great wealth," and the less conspicuous city and ward bosses. There was an insistent demand for reform. Neither great political party was free from criticism or suspicion.

* * *

The primary system of selection and nomination seemed ideal and exactly fitted to the popular need. It was destined, we quite generally agreed, to save democracy and restore full freedom of political choice. But it has been disappointing. In practical operation it has not of itself visibly raised the standard of public service, either in Congress, in State Legislatures, in executive and administrative offices, or upon the bench. The processes which have contributed to this failure are plain enough to be readily understood when they are recognized and even inexpertly analyzed.

Citizen John Jones decides that he would like to represent his county in the State Legislature. He asks his neighbors to sign his nomination papers. His neighbors are his friends. Some of them may have wished that they had thought of it first, but as long as Jones did think of it, he was entitled to go ahead. Or a political machine may, by organization and the use of money, control nominations in the primaries as in the old conventions. Too often the "people's choice" in the primaries is some mediocre bearer of a famous name or the publicity-built agent of a special interest bloc.

It is not surprising, all things considered, that the primary system has operated in much the same way in war that it did under conditions of peace. Only here and there had the people been sufficiently aroused or organized to upset the usual operation of the system. The initiative, it may again be agreed, should lie not with the office-seeking individual, whether an "in" or an "out," but with the people comprising the nucleus of the political parties who are capable, given the opportunity, to recognize the need to be met and choose their own representative, administrator, or judge, capable of transforming their decision into law or its administrative equivalent.

* * *

The method of implementation by which this reserved and seldom utilized power may be employed effectively is by the ballot box at town, city, county, district, and general elections. Those of us who are prone to complain because of our supposed inability to compel desired reforms in government by the defeat of undesirable incumbents or aspirants for office, have failed to use the weapons or resort to the means now and always available. The orthodoxy of politics would compel us to vote the party ticket, no matter how objectionable one or more of those proposed for election may be. Having failed in the duty to participate in the initiatory processes, we have habitually accepted the platforms and nominees provided for us by those whose motives we may distrust, boasting, meanwhile, that we "voted the ticket straight."

A spokesman high in the councils of the dominant party in Washington, speaking with apparent sanction of the President, is quoted as saying that it makes no difference whether the incoming Congress is controlled by the Democrats or the Republicans so long as its members are honestly committed to the one great task before us—the winning of the war. If this is true, nationally, in a time of great emergency, it is equally true in every town, village, city, and State where good government is threatened or political misrule prevails. The people everywhere hold the balance of power if that power is applied at the ballot box.

No Iron Fences in London Today

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

Here is the story of a walk to work and a walk back home again. Nothing very much happens on the walk. It is just a glimpse of everyday wartime life in London.

The day begins with a B. B. C. news broadcast at 8. I do not have to draw the shades when I get up, for a German bomb in 1941 fixed all that. It wrecked the buildings in the rear, so that nobody overlooks my flat. The shell of the building on the next street still stands and you can see the path of destruction the blast made as it came this way. It makes it very convenient about the shades.

I get the news broadcast almost anywhere I turn the dial on my small set at 8, at least if I want a program in English. There are programs going on in German and Italian, very probably B. B. C. propaganda beamed into the Axis countries. Of course there is no advertising on the State-controlled B. B. C.

I have turned my food ration book over to my landlord which means, so far as my breakfast is concerned, that I will get a portion of fish, or possibly a dish made of dried American eggs which are very palatable. Besides that there will be the invariable tea, margarine, four slices of toast made out of "National bread" containing a high proportion of whole wheat, and marmalade. I have seen only one fresh egg since I came to Britain and that was when a heroic American hostess gave me hers, thereby depriving herself of her own fortnightly allotment.

* * *

The Times has eight pages this morning and the daily Telegraph six pages. The circulation of these newspapers is restricted to save paper and I have to order ahead. I automatically look for the weather report in the morning paper, but it isn't there. It might reveal flying conditions to the enemy. But on the front page there is today's blackout time: a little before 8 p. m. for tonight, and a little after 5 for tomorrow morning. It tells about the moon, too. You discover suddenly in Britain that the poor old neglected moon is pretty important. Makes all the difference sometimes between seeing and not seeing in blackouts.

It is a bonny day. I pass St. James's Palace, parts of which date back to the sixteenth century, as I walk to the office, and beyond it go through St. James's Park from which all the iron railings have been removed. Railings used to be a major characteristic of London, but they are mostly gone now, into guns and tanks and ships. Yesterday's paper told of the gatekeeper at Aske Gardens, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, who keeps on locking the gates every evening at 7:45 and warning people it is closing time, although there are no railings now around the rest of the park. When asked why he bothers to lock the gates he replies that he has never been told not to.

"It does seem silly," he says; "but I have to go on doing it until somebody tells me to stop. . . ."

Now I cross the Mall and notice that at some places the fence has been replaced with rolls of barbed wire, piled in loops, like a no-man's-land entanglement. There are only a few private cars on the Mall. The traffic is mostly high-backed taxis and occasionally a big army truck, obviously a product of America, with "Left Hand Drive" stenciled on the rear.

There is a beautiful little bridge crossing the park lake, and soldiers and girls are always there, feeding the ducks. They are all dressed in khaki or aviation-blue uniforms that look alike though various nationalities may be represented. One way to tell is by the label on their shoulders—"Canada," "Poland," "France," and the like. The capitals of a dozen invaded countries are now in London, and troops of many nations are represented.

A slim dispatch rider goes by on a motorcycle. Not till the machine is just opposite do I note that it is a girl, wearing the uniform and customary high-domed dispatch helmet. What a slim, graceful girl, even in a uniform astride a motorcycle; what a contrast she would make in an evening dress on a ballroom floor. It is too frequent a sight here, however, to attract the slightest attention. Women are conductors on busses; you hear women's voices as announcers over the radio, and women are doing all sorts of factory war work. Even as I cross the street a woman in trousers and the characteristic Post Office uniform of blue, with red trim, passes me.

Well, so much for my walk to the office. I have a long day ahead of me and about 8 p. m. remember to pull the oilcloth curtains over both windows. Last night a bobby and the fire-watcher of the building suddenly came in. The fire-watcher had spotted my window because light leaked out around the edge of the curtains. Every street of every city in Britain is patrolled every night for such telltale signs. No one could be more polite than a bobby, but it is always rather frightening to have dealings with the police in a foreign country. This is the third warning, too. The curtain is really not adequate, though I should have considered it completely so in America. The next leak, no excuse will be taken. Kindly but firmly, I shall be fined two pounds. So I take special care.

* * *

The walk home is pitch dark at first but after a minute my eyes get accustomed to the starlight. It is surprising how skillfully I get along. I have not blundered into that barbed wire in St. James's Park since the last heavy rain. I do not use my light save occasionally to flash it into the eyes of taxi-drivers just before they run over me. They don't have much more illumination than two candle-power themselves.

Well, my landlord has pulled down all my curtains when I arrive. I open my bedroom window only as my last act before going to bed, and after carefully switching off the lamp.

As I lean out of the darkened window with the wreckage of the bombed buildings hidden in the shadows, I hear the mellow chimes of St. James's Palace striking the hour, near at hand, and then over blacked-out London, I catch the deep, slow-paced note of Big Ben, booming over the city and over the radio to British dominions and possessions everywhere, its solemn, august note. Some day, when peace returns, its giant dial will again be illumined.

Mark, "A Christian Japanese"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For several years Mark was our good and faithful Japanese gardener. A Christian Japanese—in more ways than one. Mark's father was expelled years ago as a teacher in one of our Japanese schools here because he embraced Christianity. He preferred, however, to keep this new found religion and work hard, rather than give up his God and live a life of ease as a teacher, and remain loyal to the Mikado.

Mark has two children, Teddy, named after Teddy Roosevelt, whom they admire as a great man, and Naomi, after the Biblical character.

Recently when the Japanese had to leave Los Angeles, Mark and his little church group were among the first to tell the FBI of their readiness to go.

We have received two letters from Mark. The one I am enclosing is so interesting I thought you might like to print all or a portion of it, as it gives one a very definite outline of camp life.

(MRS.) HAZEL M. EATON

Los Angeles

Dear L.:

It has been long time since I told your folks that I would write to you. Since that time I have been enjoying every bit of the camp life. So far we had movie show once a week and sometimes twice a week. The softball game is going on every day. We have socials, dance party, practice dance, and a talent review on every Friday night. So we have all amusement at hand to make this camp life more colorful. Religious services are held three nights a week besides the Sunday services. Schools are conducted for children from nursery up to 10 years. Ones above that age are taken to manual training and engineering classes which are conducted by Japanese who have been graduated from college or ones who were taking the course. Everything has been done to make this camp the best one of all. All around the administration buildings is new green grass. There are about 150 gardeners working every day to make appearance more attractive and peaceful.

We have been visited by the staff of the Western Command on the last Wednesday. When they returned to San Francisco they called this camp the best. We are very proud and want to keep it up as long as we stay here.

Food we get now is far better than what I told you before and we get Japanese style cooking once a day. We have been paid for the work we did in the camp about a week ago at the rate of $8, $12, and $16 a month, according to the kind of work we do and my rating is $16 now, though it was $12 before. On top of that we were issued with a coupon $4 for a couple with $1 addition to each child up to 15. Boys and girls above 16 get $2.50 a month. All that being free is something which only this country can do. We are about to receive a free clothing coupon in few days, according to the officials. So there is nothing we can kick about. We are taken care of like a millionnaire on vacation. Thanks to Uncle Sam and to his democracy. All residents in the camp are determined to do their best to rebuild the country when the war is over and they are allowed to go back to normal living.

I am being invited to a wiener bake on this Tuesday night by a group of teachers. It is done at the end of the athletic field, but we like it just as well as any other spot in the country. Well, I still have not told you what my job is. It is one you can call headache department, "Social Welfare Committee." Yesterday so many cases came up at once that I had to work fifteen hours, so you can imagine how one has to work, even in the camp. But I don't mind it at all. In fact it is very interesting. MARK TSUNOKAI

Pomona, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Convoys Are the Answer

War risk insurance rates on cargoes carried by American vessels recently have been reduced for the first time since Germany stepped up her submarine campaign against Allied shipping in the Atlantic several months ago. The premiums are still high. But the mere fact that recent developments justify any cut in premiums is welcome news.

The action of the marine underwriters implies that there has been an appreciable decline in sinkings along certain sea lanes. And it scarcely requires a Sherlock Holmes to link this information with the announcement that the United States Navy has now extended its convoy system to the east coastal waters and the Caribbean.

It is essential, however, to guard against the assumption that enemy raiding operations have been, or are soon to be, brought under control. The modern undersea craft are more heavily built, are faster and have a much longer cruising radius than their predecessors.

All this means that it takes more warships for convoy duty, and there are still vast stretches of the Middle and South Atlantic in which no escort can be provided.—*Kansas City Star.*

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Weekly Magazine Section

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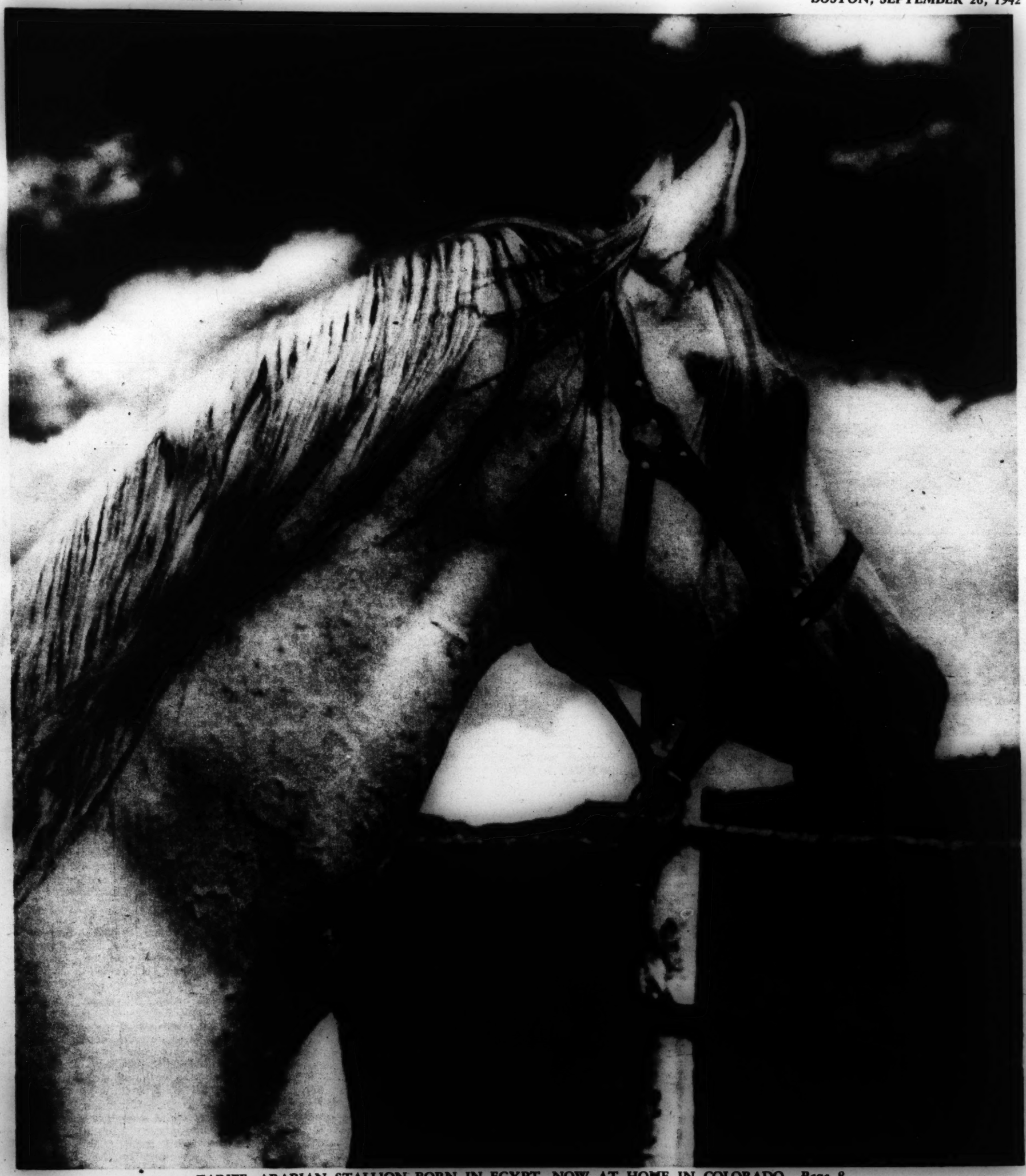
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 26, 1942*

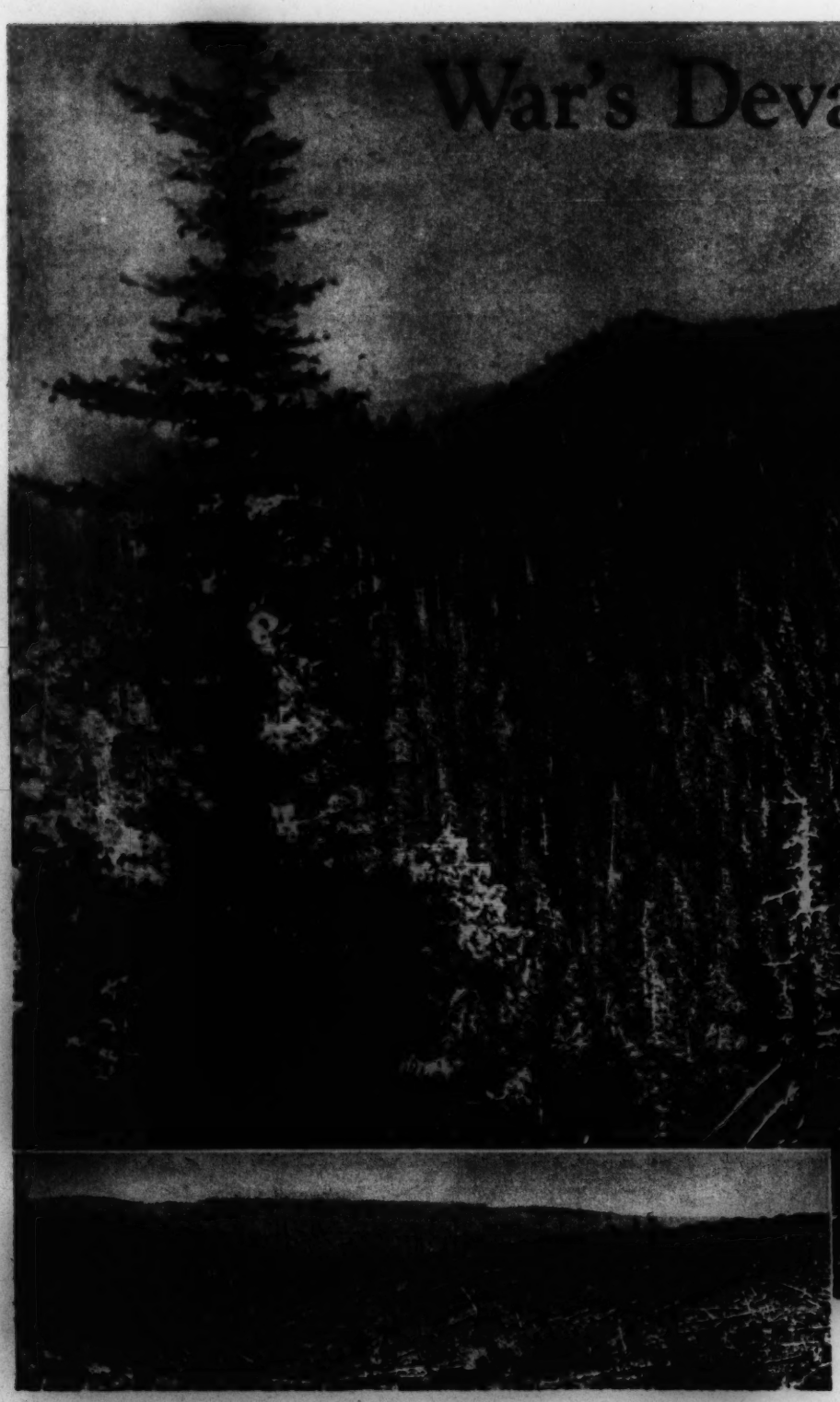


ZARIFE, ARABIAN STALLION BORN IN EGYPT, NOW AT HOME IN COLORADO *Page 8*

THE FARM WOMAN PITCHES IN . . . . . *By Carroll P. Streeter* . . . . . Page Four

War's Devastation in American

By Don McCammond



DOUGLAS FIR IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST

DOUGLAS FIR AREA CUT FOR THE PRESENT, NOT THE FUTURE

FASTER AND FASTER, war is cutting over America's timberlands. In the Northwest, the deep South, the Lake States and the Northeast, chief lumber fields of the United States mills are working steadily to meet the heavy demands made by Army, Navy, Government and public. This year, those demands are record high, an estimated 39,000,000,000 feet of wood, considered the second most important resource of a nation engaged in a long, hard war.

Yet, in this country of apparently inexhaustible supplies from virgin forests, critical, nation-wide lumber shortages appeared at the end of three months of war. Not enough Sitka spruce and yellow birch veneer were at hand for the needs of airplane production; Port Orford cedar, for battery boxes, was running short. Shortages of other woods threatened as demands for substitutes for metal increased. Regional shortages included pulpwood, naval stores, and even boxboard material.

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America's virgin forests have been going the way of its buffalo herds. Throughout the country, with the exception of the Pacific Coast, only remnants of the original forests remain. What are left are losing more sawtimber than they grow. In Washington and Oregon, for instance, where 35 per cent of the nation's lumber is produced, 13,000,000,000 board feet are cut a year. Less than 3,000,000,000 board feet, we are told, are grown during the same period.

Nonconsideration, if it may be called that, of what has been happening to our forests is traceable to the vastness of our heritage. The abundance of timber during the past 150 years, the wide swathes of virgin forests, lulled plans for maintenance of resources for both peace and war needs. Also, inborn in many residents of the country's timber regions was a distinct dislike for the close, towering trees that fought with them for the soil. Each year the forest had to be cut back. In areas of the Northwest, timber lines crowding about the homes of settlers 50 years ago have receded a mile a year.

During that half-century, attempts to initiate uniform cutting methods have made slow headway. Pioneer public agencies, leading foresters such as Gifford Pinchot and Austin A. Cary, and a number of others argued and fought for adequate protection of the forests. Last July, in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Pinchot said: "Instead of cutting our forests under forestry so that they can grow more wood, we are cutting almost all of them in a way to prevent them from growing more wood." And:

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"One quarter of our timber lands are in State and National Forests. They are safe. Three quarters are in private hands. Every acre of these can be destroyed whenever the owner chooses." The former Governor of Pennsylvania urged immediate Federal control regulating cutting and reproductive methods, similar to systems already operated in Sweden, Switzerland, or Norway.

Lumbermen in some quarters oppose such moves, many of which are contained in legislation now pending before Congress, as undemocratic, endangering individual initiative and personal property rights. State control is advocated by G. H. Collingwood, Chief Forester of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Indiscriminate depletion of forest resources came to the President's attention in 1938. He asked for a Congressional investigation, and for two years a nonpartisan committee investigated. Among their findings:

Forest land in the United States covers 630,000,000 acres, one and one half greater than the total crop land and one third the land area of the nation. Privately owned forest land in commercial use includes 341,000,000 acres, producing 95 per cent of forest products and including 80 per cent of the productive capacity of all forest area. Less than 2 per cent of this area is under intensive management; only 20 per cent is under any form of management, and 31 per cent needs organized fire protection.

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The Committee, unanimously recommending increased fire protection and public regulation of cutting practices, also found:

". . . In contrast to wise use the general practice with few exceptions has been destructive exploitation of these resources without effort to maintain their productivity. More than 58,000,000 acres of private forest land are now in nonproductive condition. . . .

"Evidence presented at the hearings clearly indicates that destructive exploitation of the timber resources, together with unfavorable economic conditions in many forest regions, accentuated unemployment, decreased income, lowered purchasing power and living standards, and rendered idle land and ghost towns more frequent.

"From the forest-resource standpoint, America is in transition from a philosophy of exploitation to one of planning and applying sustained yield management and orderly utilization.

"For what has happened to our forest land, timber landowners are responsible because of their improvident treatment of the forest, the public, for its indifference, and government for allowing it to continue."

Four encouraging examples of good forest management, demonstrating the practicability and benefits of sustained forest management, were listed by the Congressional Committee.

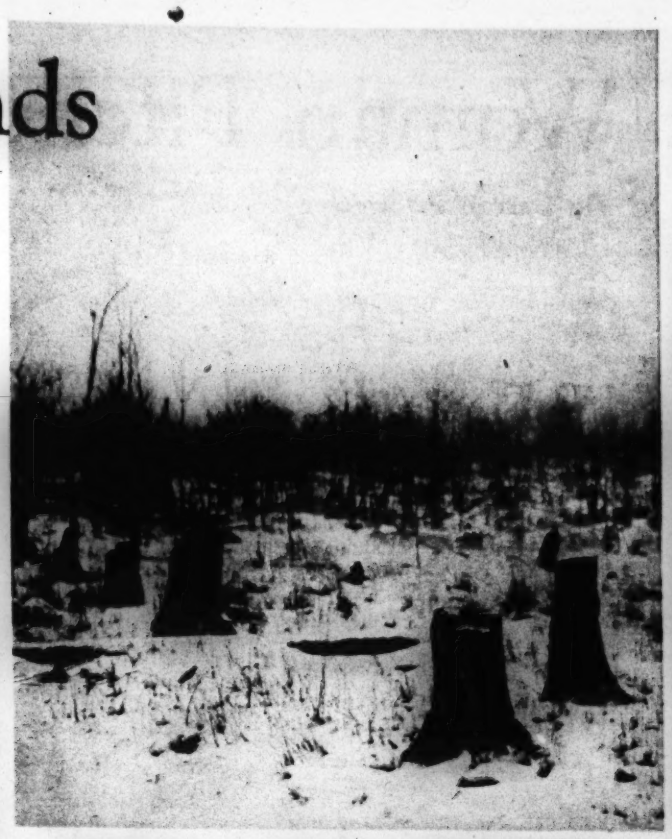
(a) A sustained-yield forest operation in the South, of about 200,000 acres, supplies an annual pay roll of nearly $250,000. Employment is provided through coordinated production of lumber, cross ties, poles, piling, naval stores, and pulpwood. During the depression neither the company nor dependent labor suffered.

(b) A selective cutting operation in northern Wisconsin cuts 51 per cent of the volume, which brings 71 per cent of the merchantable value, leaving the timberland in good condition. Insofar as possible, logging is confined to old-growth stands producing little or no net growth.

(c) A certain county in Virginia, in which the forests are conservatively managed, supports a co-operative sawmill. Throughout the depression there was local employment in the woods and the mill. People were kept off the relief rolls, and the local bank steadily increased its deposits.

(d) The Osceola National Forest in Florida is one of many examples of community benefits from public forest management. This small forest of 160,000 acres was acquired for about $800,000. A substantial part of its current growth had to be reserved to rehabilitate the badly depleted growing stock. In 10 years of public management the material value of the resources has been doubled. Although its yield can still be increased fourfold, it supported in 1938 a pay roll of $215,000 and nearly 2,000 people. Receipts already nearly equal expenses. Contributions to

Timberlands



IMPROPERLY CUT AREA IN A NORTHERN STATE

TREES PRESERVED IN THIS VERMONT TIMBER CUT

THIS HANDSOME WHITE PINE AREA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IS BEING PROPERLY CUT

local government in lieu of taxes exceeded taxes paid prior to purchase by the Federal Government.

Huge quantities of wood will be needed to win the war. This year's estimate is only a foretaste. But there is plenty of timber available to fill war needs. Trees needed for war will be cut whether or not the resource is thereby destroyed. Such a sacrifice will be tragic, particularly if simple control of cutting would have prevented destruction.

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Socially and physically, the nation suffers from careless methods of cutting timber. Dust bowls are prominent enough to point up the failure to cut selectively. This is only one of many such sequels. Soil erosion, injuries to watersheds as reservoirs fill and rivers and harbors change, as the land moves from productive to nonproductive conditions, all follow.

Whole communities can be and have been wiped out by abusive cutting. Sawmills gather unto themselves settlements of workers entirely dependent upon the lumber industry. A few years of indiscriminate cutting and the mill moves on. Perforce, the community scatters, leaving behind worthless real estate, closing schools, transferring to WPA and relief rolls for sustenance, lowering living standards, changing busy communities to rural slums. Wildlife conservation, parks and forests for recreation, there are dozens of benefits from a wise plan of forest use.

And still reports continue of unthinking slashing of young, immature timber, the major hope of economic rehabilitation of communities and regions.

We are at war. Timber is a critical war material. Is the Federal Government taking adequate action to control cutting practices in order that our wartime needs may be filled, and our postwar economies safeguarded as well?

The Farm Woman Pitches In

By Carroll P. Streeter

FARM WOMEN have just written one of the truly heroic chapters of 1942. A few weeks ago they marched into the fields to save the harvest. They were reinforcements for a thinly held front. They had to take the place of sons and hired men who weren't there, in addition to doing the regular work of a farm homemaker (which in itself takes a 16-hour day in any summer). Now, as summer wanes, they are coming out with a tremendous triumph.

These women wear no uniforms. There is little publicity about what they do back on the side roads of rural America. But they have helped deliver the food that we and our allies must have—9 per cent more than the big harvest of 1941—and with less help by machinery, at that. At the same time, it has been up to them to preserve some semblance of normal family life and keep the community institutions running.

Harriet Madison of Delaware County, New York, is typical of the thousands of farm girls, who also have a part in this picture. She gave up a good paying job in town to help her father run a 137-acre dairy farm. She started getting up at 5 a. m. to help milk 33 cows. Then she helped take care of 12 calves, 4 horses, 500 chickens, a dozen pigs, 75 guinea hens, a goat, the dog Fannie, and two or three dozen cats.

When she wasn't working with her dad she was helping her mother, who put up 500 quarts of meat, vegetables, pickles, and jelly, besides 125 quarts of huckleberries gathered from the neighboring hills for the family's favorite pie. They baked 20 loaves of bread a week and churned up a batch of butter.

"But," Harriet explains, "I enjoy it. I know that I'm really contributing something. And any time that I read bad news for our side in the war I can go out and contribute a little harder. That beats sitting around and brooding by a mile. Besides, when I hoe the garden I can feel that I am doing it for Jim, out there in Australia."

Mrs. George Frimml, Jr., living three miles south of Marengo, Iowa, has not only been riding a 70-horsepower tractor all summer but has been carrying four-year-old Patsy alongside in a box rigged up beside the seat. Many a woman has taken her children to the field and parked them under a tree in care of the oldest.

In my work as one of the editors of Farm Journal I receive letters from farm women all over the country. In one that came recently from Mrs. Della Smith, who operates a farm of more than 2,000 acres near Amenia, North Dakota, she mentioned that "we have supper at our house at 8:30 p. m. these days—I'll let you guess when I get done with the dishes." This is worth mentioning, not because it is exceptional, but rather because it isn't.

During the first 14½ months of the Lease-Lend program, the Agricultural Marketing Administration bought one and a quarter million dollars worth of food for shipment abroad. Dried eggs, dried milk, cheese, dry beans, processed strawberries and other fruits—these were among the chief products bought. And farm women were the chief producers of every one of them! It is the women on the farm, in any year, who take care of the chickens and garden, and this year they have done much of the milking and other livestock chores as well.

Consider Mrs. Frank Case of Herkimer, New York, who is raising 45 kinds of vegetables (and some flowers) in her big farm garden. By canning, drying, and storing meat and vegetables, she has been able to feed a family of six, healthfully, for 37 cents per week per person for purchased food. Her food bill at the store is about $10 a month.

The Cases have developed a market right on the farm for most of their home-grown food. They did it by taking four underprivileged foster children. By means of good food (and plenty of love) they are building these children into sound citizens. "Believe me," Mrs. Case says, "I don't need to use white mice or guinea pigs to demonstrate the value of good food. I can do it with children."

Farm women will put up more than 3,800,000,000 jars of food this year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates. Ninety-eight per cent of all farm families will preserve enough to average 243 jars per family. By supplying their families at home, farm women are releasing more of the commercial pack for city people and our allies.

Nor is production of food the whole story; these women have also been learning how to use it. It may surprise you to know what a long head start they have in this direction. Not just this year, but for at least 20 years, farm women, organized in local groups, have been studying nutrition, as well as clothing and other topics which are now especially timely, in the extension program of State Colleges of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Last year, 600,000 of them studied foods.

In this program they have the help of county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents in county seat towns. They have more than a million and a half 4H club youngsters, and 342,000 boys studying agriculture in high schools. The latest wrinkle is the enlistment of "neighborhood leaders" who, under the sponsorship of the state college extension services, are each taking vital, timely information to an average of 20 other people.

Now that summer is ending, the farm woman's job changes somewhat. The rush of field work and gardening is over, and more attention can be given to getting community life under way again. That, too, is largely a woman's job.

Many a farm woman who taught school before her marriage is taking the place of last year's teacher who has gone off to take a better-paying job. Mrs. Pauline Welsh of Milford, Kansas, hasn't taught for 21 years, but she took a refresher course at Kansas State College this summer. A widow, she has rented her land to neighbors but will continue to live on the farm and help her young son do chores.

Farm women are also getting their churches back on a full-scale program, for, as one woman expressed it recently, "We're going to have unusual need of them." Farm homemakers will be starting community libraries, some of them as humble as a basket full of circulating books purchased by members of reading circles. They will be holding "sings," parties, home-talent plays, Grange, Farm Bureau and Farmers' Union meetings, picnics, square dances, even old-fashioned spelling bees.

And there is one other big contribution which farm women are making. They are an emotional balance wheel, not only for their own families but for the nation. Farm people, who work with elemental things, necessarily have a special measure of stability, dealing year in and year out, as they do with the weather and other forces beyond their control.

I drove into the Joe Robinson place in South Dakota one morning in August. The Robinsons had gone through 10 years of continual crop failure. Now it looked, at last, as though they would harvest a bumper yield of wheat, and in a year when prices are high, too. Danger of drought, of rust, of grasshoppers, of excessive heat—all of those hurdles were past. Next day they would start the combine and bring that grand crop in. It seemed too good to be true.

It was. That night it hailed—pounded that beautiful stand of grain flat! The loss was total.

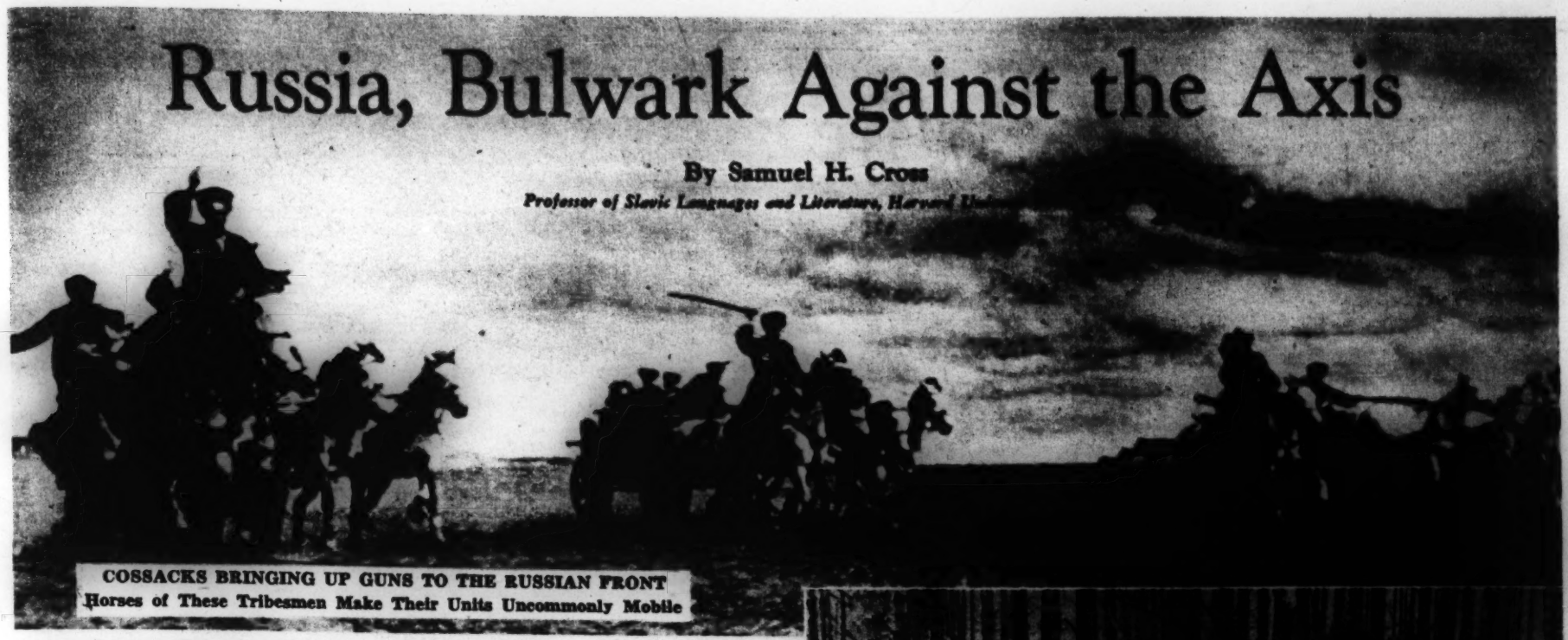
I saw Mrs. Robinson in town next afternoon. "Well, things didn't turn out so well after all," she said. "But next year. . . ."

Hitler and all his legions can't discourage people like that.

Russia, Bulwark Against the Axis

By Samuel H. Cross

Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature, Harvard Un...



COSSACKS BRINGING UP GUNS TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT
Horses of These Tribesmen Make Their Units Uncommonly Mobile

Here follows the first of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its second series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," as prepared for international broadcast Sept. 25, at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and for rebroadcast Sept. 27 and 30, through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This series marks a new service by Harvard University in the presentation of its educational facilities to the citizenry of the entire world. This new series of talks follows the Board's first series of 16 weekly talks on the same general subject: "The Fight for a Free World."

THE CONTRIBUTION of the Soviet Union to the cause of the United Nations during the past 15 months of Russian belligerency is vast enough to justify frequent and emphatic rehearsal.

When the German attack upon Russia was launched toward the end of June, 1941, neither the Nazi general staff nor most foreign observers expected Soviet resistance to outlast eight weeks. After taking a bad blow near Bialystok, in Poland, the Soviet forces slowly withdrew before the Germans as the Nazis pushed northeast, east, and southeast along the traces of the main Russian trunk-line railways. But this withdrawal was punctuated by spirited resistance.

* * *

Minsk, Orsha, Smolensk, Kiev, Luga, Novgorod, Odessa, Bryansk, Kursk, Oryol, Kharkov, and Rostov, and then, as the foe crept closer to Moscow, such towns as Gzhatsk, Rzhev, Mozhaisk, Kalinin, and Klin became for the outside world not merely unpronounceable points on the map, but symbols of the terrible toll exacted from the Germans by a foe whom the Nazis could roll back but never master. Though encircled, Leningrad stood firm, and German naval forces in the Gulf of Finland were never able to reduce the Soviet island naval base at Kronstadt. Just as the German pincers seemed about to close on Moscow in the early winter of 1941-42, the central Soviet defenses strengthened enough to stand off the invader until the rigors of winter paralyzed flagging Nazi energy, and made it abundantly clear that Hitler's Russian adventure was so far a monstrous liability.

The Germans were no longer able to turn upon England in the autumn of 1941 with the ferocity of 1940. Disastrous losses of railway equipment, heavy ordnance, planes, and tanks, and at least two million casualties momentarily contracted the range of German operations to the point where reinforcements went forward even to Libya more slowly. In fact, the whole interval from June, 1941, well into the summer of the present year was a period in which the British, despite the Japanese attack and bitter losses in the Orient, were able to intensify munition production and to profit increasingly from American lease-lend aid because the Germans were so thoroughly occupied elsewhere.

The magnitude of German losses in the Russian campaign was again reflected by Nazi delay in starting their 1942 drive toward the Volga and the Caucasus. So far, despite the conspicuous success of their mass attacks in the direction of Stalingrad, Hitler's forces no longer seem able to achieve on other sectors of the Soviet front the same momentum which characterized their advance of 1941. The defense of Stalingrad itself and the deceleration of the German forward movement in the Caucasus show that, whatever retirements the Russians have been forced to make, their will to resist is unimpaired, and their capacity for making the enemy take it on the chin is still enormous.

The German push toward Stalingrad is no accident. Once Hitler's men held both Kharkov and Rostov, it was predictable that they would move east into the bend of the Don which brings that river within 30 miles of the Volga at a point just west of Stalingrad. Recent military operations have thus revealed a pincer movement toward this city, with the northern arm crossing the Don northwest of Stalingrad to cut the Moscow railroad, while the southern arm endeavored successfully to break rail communication with the Kuban district of the northern Caucasus so that Soviet troops operating in the latter area could no longer be supplied from Stalingrad.

As a result, the Soviet armies have been forced to retire southeastward along the Caucasian railroad line toward Grozny, the great petroleum center, in the direction of the Caspian and the foothills of the Caucasus, and the prospect that the Germans, having bitten off the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, will drive down the rugged Black Sea coastline to Batum renders the future of the Soviet Black Sea fleet extremely precarious. Any estimate of the extent to which Russian resistance in the Caucasus can be bolstered by Allied supplies shipped in through Persia exceeds the competence of a non-military observer.

* * *

But the ultimate loss of Stalingrad is a serious enough prospect in itself. At the worst, it would give the Germans access to the lower Volga and therefore to the Caspian, with improved chances of taking the Soviet forces in the Caucasus on the flank. It would signalize the Soviet loss of every important industrial center in Southern Russia, and enormously complicate the problem of supplying Russian troops operating in the Caucasus. Some specialists have even gone so far as to assert, however, that supplying Soviet units in the Caucasus was bound to become an Allied obligation in the long run anyway, and it is thus devoutly to be hoped that responsible quarters have given this problem due attention.

Nor is it to be supposed that German troops will remain idle on the Volga if Stalingrad falls in the near future. The temperature in this area rarely goes below freezing before December, the lowest mean January temperature does not fall below 10 degrees Fahrenheit, and the Volga is frozen at this point only between Dec. 17 and April 2. Some movement might thus reasonably be expected toward Saratov, some 200 miles north, and connected with Astrakhan by a rail line on the east bank of the Volga which the Germans will lose no time in cutting.

SOVIET SHOCK TROOPS LISTEN TO A COMMISSAR
These Picked Men Are Given the Most Difficult Defense Jobs

Even Kuibyshev would hardly be exempt from aerial attack.

There is, as it happens, no railroad bridge across the Volga below Syzran, nearly 400 miles north of Stalingrad, so that the chances of any interruption of transport between Central Russia and the great industrial centers east of the Urals appear for the moment remote. It is also true that the Soviets have been strikingly successful in moving plants and working personnel from menaced areas, to the extent that some observers estimate that at least 40 per cent of Ukrainian industrial equipment has been put into operation at a safe distance from the invaders. These salvaged production facilities, together with the huge new industrial developments in Western Siberia, make it certain that the Soviet armies, even with the south completely lost, still have a respectable arsenal at their backs.

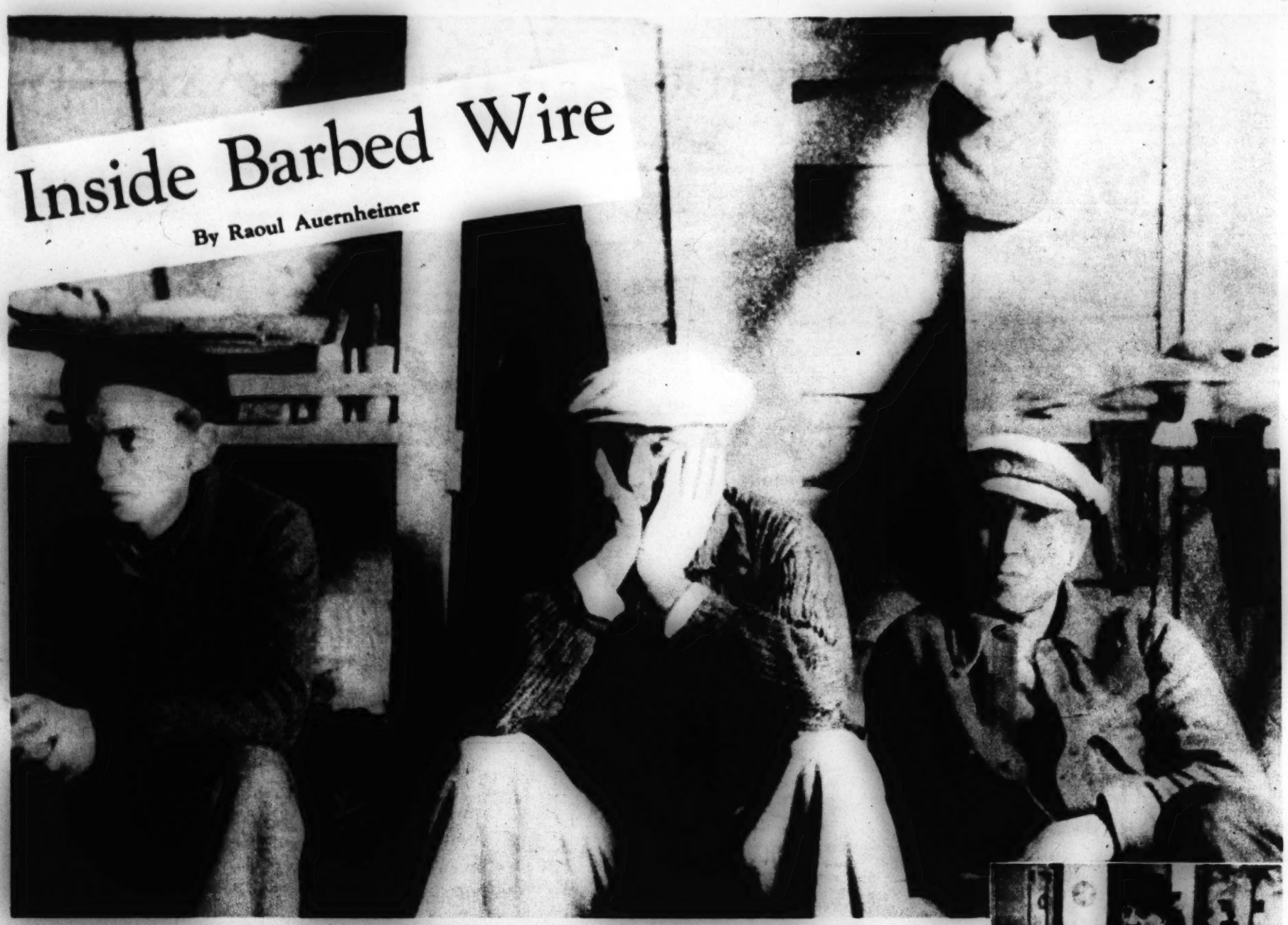
On the other hand, this proportionately severe loss of Russian production capacity lays a double burden on the British and ourselves who, in our own interest, are bound to make every effort and sacrifice to keep the Russian armies in the field and at a level of effectiveness high enough to prevent the Germans from releasing to the West any manpower and equipment they have diverted to the eastern front. But it would be foolish to deny that a German foothold on the Volga magnifies the critical importance of ocean transport to Arctic ports now heroically kept in operation under the constant threat of German naval attack and aerial bombardment. In the last analysis, it must be admitted that the German advances toward Stalingrad and into the Caucasus are a bitter phase of the struggle which cannot be ended until our own offensive action hits the Germans more cruelly and nearer home.

The ultimate success of this offensive depends on complex transport problems in the solution of which nothing can be left to chance. We owe to the determination of the Russians the time to solve these problems, and they must be solved before the sand in the hourglass runs too low.

"SCORCHED EARTH" WORK IN THE UKRAINE
Women Everywhere in Fields and Factories Are in War Activities

Inside Barbed Wire

By Raoul Auernheimer



DAY AFTER DAY THEY WAIT FOR AN INDEFINITE RELEASE: WILL IT COME IN A FEW MONTHS, A FEW YEARS, OR . . . ?

Associated Press, Wide World

HE WEARS THE STAR OF DAVID

A Jewish Businessman Identified According to Nazi Decree

There have been enough of atrocity stories from Nazi concentration camps, Mr. Auernheimer believes. In relating spectacular cruelties, the victims often obscure the over-all crime against civilization which marks the hopeless daily existence of those who are not blatantly martyrized. The writer tells such a simple story from his own experience behind barbed wire. Consequently, his indictment is the more devastating.

MANY AN AMERICAN READER pleads that he has been overfed with Nazi stories. He has read "Out of the Night," "Escape," and "Beyond Tears"; he has been shown on stage and screen: "The Watch on the Rhine," "Nazi Spy," "Mortal Storm," "Underground," "Margin for Error," and "Pastor Hall." He is approaching the saturation point for inhumanities and torments in detailed description.

It is not the writer's business to contradict the reader. Nor can it be my intention to torture him while America is fighting the greatest war of history against aggression and oppression, with more such cruelties. Therefore not of the plural atrocities of the concentration camp, but of the atrocity of the whole institution and its daily blasphemous existence, a word may be said here. Professional describers usually overlook the continued daily indignity because of the more dramatic terrors, although this daily life is a torture in itself.

To me it happened just 10 days after Hitler had invaded Austria. I was still in Vienna, as none of my numerous friends had warned me to leave the city where I had been born 60 years earlier. But, even if warned, I should scarcely have followed this sound advice, partly from stubbornness and partly because I underrated the danger. Many people in all uninvaded countries did and do. Besides, the Vienna newspapers, in alliance with the German secret police, had announced that all Austrian borders were closed—which was not actually the case.

Sitting alone at luncheon, I had just finished a light meal when the maid came in, pale as wax, and whispered in a trembling voice: "The German Secret Police are here!"

There were three of them, two young boys in new Storm-Trooper uniforms, obviously Austrians, and a thick-set, middle-aged man with a butcher-like face, apparently the leader of this sinister delegation. He fixed me with a lethal look and flashed an underlapel badge: "German Secret Police!" His accent was unmistakably Prussian.

I said, "May I ask your name?"

"You may not!" was his already shouted reply. Then he approached belligerently and asked me in the typical Nazi way, which is not an inquiry but an assertion: "You are a Jew!"

Answer: "My father was an Aryan."

Second question: "You are a Free Mason?"

Answer: "Never have been."

Third question: "You are president of the Austrian Pen Club."

I had been that, I had to admit. Whereupon he climaxed furiously with his main charge: "You are a writer." That I could not deny. "Very well," he continued, now in a tone of dangerous, ironical politeness: "And what do you write, for instance?"

"All sorts of things."

"Well, then, open your desk."

We passed into the library. I handed him my keys, and while he took place in my chair and ransacked my drawers, I sat as a visitor at one side of my own desk, shortly answering his abrupt questions.

Finally, after not having found anything which could compromise me, he returned my keys. "Well, now you must come along with us!" Curiously enough, he said that in a sad tone, but I realized its sadness only many weeks later, in recalling the whole scene. For the time being I was confident and calm, brought up as I was in a constitutional country. According to the Austrian law, nobody could be arrested without warrant nor could I be punished without trial, and as I had a clear conscience I believed I had nothing to fear. So I took my coat and hat and nothing else, and followed the leader and his two armed henchmen downstairs from the fifth floor, where my wife and I had lived for 32 years. At the street door stood our janitress in the midst of a small group of women of the neighboring houses. She looked at me with anguish, as if I were about to be beheaded. To comfort her, I smilingly said in passing by, "Tell my wife I shall be back in the later afternoon." I came back five months later. And these five months I had to stay at Dachau, the well-known German concentration camp.

The Dachau camp, near Munich, covers the area of an average American university campus. But this is the only similarity between these two localities, although the surroundings of Dachau, too, are lovely, embedded as it is in the most fertile Bavarian farmland, with the distant background of high, blue mountains. However, between those surroundings and the camp itself there are some obstacles. There is, first, an eight-foot-deep moat and behind it an eight-foot-high wall, guarded by eight medieval watchtowers, each of them manned and armed with revolving machine guns. Moreover, that wall is secured against being climbed and crossed by a wire charged with high electric power.

Escape from a German concentration camp is virtually impossible. If you have read in the newspaper that someone with a notorious name was "shot on the flight"—the traditional obituary the Nazis grant to their victims—you might be sure that in nine out of ten such cases the fugitive fled only to be shot, because he preferred perishing to the life in the camp.

When we arrived at Dachau, after being transported there like cattle, our clothes were taken away and, while they were stored, we were pushed under an icy shower and then were clad in the gray, blue-striped prisoner's uniform. Furthermore, we had to change our names into numbers. Then we were cropped and shaved and given our first meal—some bread and cheese—and the first drop of water, 24 hours after we had embarked for Dachau. We had the first roll call on the immense so-called Appell-Platz. So I realized that we were 1,800 prisoners at this moment in the camp. Five months later, when I left the camp, we were 6,000, the half of them being Austrians.

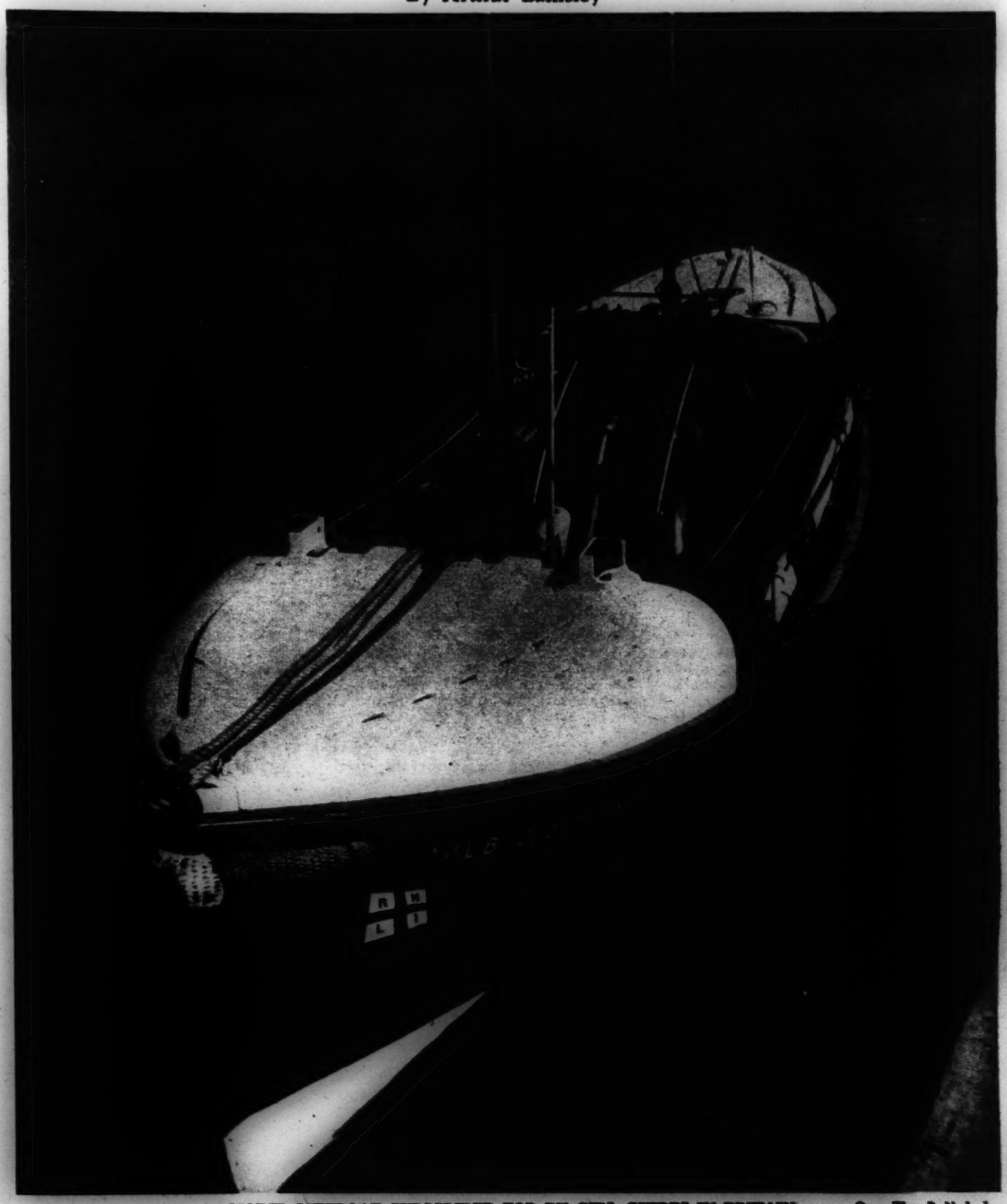
In the first weeks after our arrival in the camp we were awakened at 5 o'clock in the morning. In the last month we had to get up at 3:30. We drank our so-called coffee, shivering in the open air before the barracks door, while the moon was still shining.

At 5:30 we were gathered on the huge main square, counted, and under different commands were marched in different directions inside or even outside the camp. Then hard labor began: digging, spading, hauling, trucking, drawing from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock

(Continued on page 15)

"Man the Lifeboat!"

By Arthur Lamsley



MODEL LIFEBOAT SUBSCRIBED FOR BY GIRL GUIDES IN BRITAIN — Guide Way, R. N. L. I.

NO DISTINCTION of race or nation is made by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain and Ireland. Founded in 1824, this charitable society maintains a great national and international service. Seamen and airmen from any land, including Britain's enemies, are rescued from the sea with courage and devotion.

Those who man the lifeboats are all volunteers, mostly fishermen, imbued with the foundation principle of the Institution, taken from St. John, 15:13: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

In the 115 years of its existence, up to the outbreak of war, these lifeboat men saved more than 66,000 men. During this war, nearly 5,000 have been rescued, not including the 4,500 British and French soldiers saved by the lifeboats during the evacuation from Dunkirk. Out of this latter number, 2,800 were brought from the beaches by the Ramsgate lifeboat, and 600 by her sister ship from Margate.

In normal times, the Institution's work is done with an annual expenditure of approximately £250,000. This sum provides for the designing and building of the lifeboat fleet, rewards to crews for every launch, compensation if they are injured on service, and, should they lose their lives, pensions for their widows and dependents as if they had been sailors, soldiers, or airmen killed in action.

Much of the annual expenditure is collected by voluntary workers. When the Institution found it had lost one of its boats at the evacuation of Dunkirk, had others damaged, and faced a loss of £8,000, the people of Manchester and district collected £10,000 to make good the deficit.

It was a resident of the Isle of Man, Sir William Hillary, who organized the rescue of shipwrecked mariners a national duty. With the aid of friends, he founded the Institution, on March 4, 1824. The founder was head of the Isle of Man lifeboat, and in 1830 received the gold medal of the Institution he had founded, for the gallant rescue of the entire crew of the Royal Mail ship, St. George, which struck a rock in Douglas Bay. Though he received injuries on this occasion, he helped "man the lifeboat" till he was 64, and took part in saving 305 persons.

* * *

It was in 1838 that the Silver Medal of the Institution was awarded to William Darling, lighthouse keeper, and his daughter, Grace, for the seemingly impossible rescue in an ordinary open boat of nine members of the ship, Forfarshire.

Lionel Lukin, by trade a London coachbuilder, was the first Englishman who devoted his time to the construction of a lifeboat. After experimenting from 1784 to 1786, he converted a coble into a lifeboat, which served on the coast of Northumberland at Bamburg for several years.

In 1789, at South Shields on the River Tyne, another lifeboat, the Original, was launched. This was the outcome of the pooling of many designs from local shipbuilders for which a prize of two guineas was offered by some local merchants. A curious fact about this competition was that no shipbuilder submitted a winning design, and the prize was halved to a house decorator and teacher of singing

THE EASTBOURNE LIFEBOAT AFTER HEROIC SERVICE AT DUNKIRK

William Wouldhave, who worked upon the self-righting principle in boat design which formed the basis of the Original.

The design to which eventually the Original was built was modeled in clay, and the builder, Henry Greathead, gave her a curved keel. It is of historic interest in boat building that the Original served off the coasts surrounding the Tyne estuary for 49 years, saving hundreds of lives before being flung on the rocks and smashed to pieces. At this time, through the generosity of Lloyd's, who donated £2,000 for the building of lifeboats, Henry Greathead had built 31 lifeboats by the end of 1802—18 for England, 5 for Scotland, and 8 for foreign countries. These boats were propelled with oars.

* * *

The Duke of Northumberland, a First Lord of the Admiralty, became President in 1853. He offered a prize of 100 guineas for the design of a new type of lifeboat, which had to be self-righting. Out of 240 competitive drawings from all parts of the world, the winning design was that of James Beeching, of Great Yarmouth, whose boat embodied all William Wouldhave's ideas, with many improvements.

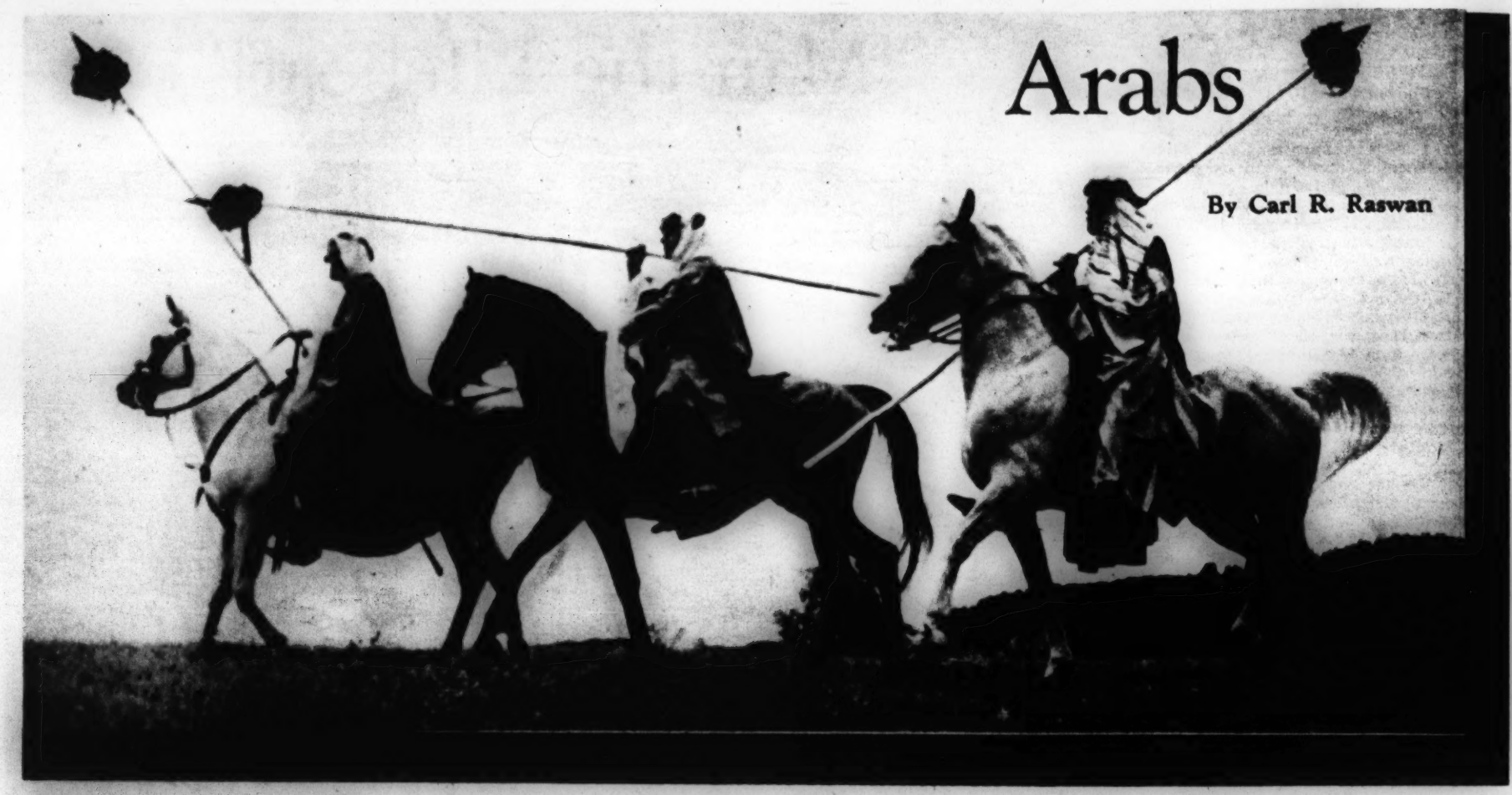
Modern motor lifeboats around Great Britain today number more than 130. The average-sized boat is equipped with two 80-h. p. watertight engines, which will continue running if the engine room is flooded. Her speed is 9½ knots, and she can take aboard 130 people.

Besides being subscribed for by public flag days and annual subscriptions of small sums, lifeboats are often given by individuals in memory of some member of their family, by commercial houses, such as Lloyd's, and by patriotic associations, like the Girl Guides, who recently gave £5,000 to buy a 35-ft. 6in. motor lifeboat called Guide of Dunkirk, now on service off the Cornish coast.

Yet the finest lifeboats are of little use without the grand men of dauntless courage who voluntarily crew them around the coasts. Coxswain Knight of Ramsgate, Coxswain Parker, Ramsgate, both of whom won the D. S. M. for their great work of rescue at Dunkirk; Coxswain Cross, Humber, who won the George Medal, and Henry Blogg, coxswain of Cromer lifeboat, who has won more honors than any man in the service —the George Cross, the British Empire Medal, and the Institution's Gold Medal three times, its silver medal four times.

Arabs

By Carl R. Raswan



TAKING A VACATION from his factories and offices, "Boss" Van Vleet set out on a long Mediterranean cruise. His journey with Mrs. Van Vleet included North Africa and Egypt, with an excursion along the Nile in one of the native sailing boats. The memories of the desert, the Arabs, and their horses and camels, remained with them even after the travelers returned to America. One day in Chicago Mr. Van Vleet stopped as he passed an art gallery, held by a life-like painting by Schreyer of the desert with an Arabian rider on a prancing white steed. Mr. Van Vleet had seen these Arabs in colorful costumes, mounted on spirited horses many times in Tunis and Morocco, in Algiers, and Egypt. Schreyer, an Alsatian artist, had spent many years in North Africa, painting the desert people and their horses.

"The glance of the great dark eyes and the flaring nostrils of the horse challenged me," Mr. Van Vleet said to me. I wanted to convince my friends and horse lovers that—if given a chance—the Arabian horse would be the same wiry and enduring animal here in Colorado as I had seen him in his native desert, where his beauty certainly was not a detriment to his vitality and strength.

Mr. Van Vleet bought a vast ranch in Boulder County's mountain wilderness at the foot of the snow-covered Continental Divide in Colorado. Not to run this place as a commercial enterprise—and not as a "hobby," not even as a retreat from the city, but to introduce the Arab to neighbors, ranchers, and stockmen, and to give the Arab a chance to prove his true value and to make himself at home in the Rocky Mountains was his object.

Mr. Van Vleet went abroad to select the finest specimens he could find, and visited owners of Arabian horses in many states from New England to California and from Canada to Guatemala, buying registered stock and some from so-called double registered importations. Not even the most delicate filly, not even the smallest colt among these desert horses ever disappointed the founder of the Lazy V. V. Ranch.

* * *

Their feats of endurance in Colorado astonished me, too, though I had lived for years with the Bedouins, the camel and horse-breeding Arabs. I had witnessed unusual proof of the vitality and strength of these graceful, often very small, horses, while I rode with the tribes in Arabia. But to live with the horse of the Bedouin at 10,000 to 13,000 feet altitude in Colorado, to herd and rope cattle from the back of the desert Arabian, with shimmering snow peaks overhead, all these were new and exciting experiences to me.

The cause of my adventure in the Rockies was an Arabian colt born in Egypt, within sight of the Pyramids, in the palace gardens of His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad 'Ali, on the island of Rhoda. Zarife was an iron gray colt.

It was toward the end of 1928. I had just returned from another journey in Arabia and I still hunted for horses of that ideal type which I associated in thought with those steeds of ancient Greece, horses which I had seen in the frieze of the Parthenon, sculptured by Phidias 2,500 years ago. Very rarely I discovered among the tribes of the desert an Arabian stallion of those "antique" features, but here was a colt bearing all the imprints of the classic type.

Artists and poets have praised the Arabian horse ever since the Crusaders went to the Holy Land and brought to Europe those romantic chargers of Salah ed-Din and his Moslem host. They could not have felt more elated than I did when Prince Muhammad 'Ali on that autumn day 13 years ago took me to his palace grounds and showed me his six-months-old Arabian colt, Zarife. He was already a horse of great beauty and of perfect conformations, truly a worthy son of Mahroussa, acclaimed all over the world by authorities to have been the outstanding Arabian mare in our time.

I was so enraptured by the beauty and perfection of the colt that I almost forgot to open my camera and keep a memento of him. Of a dozen pictures, taken in that strange morning light, and under the shadows of tamarisks and date trees, one print is still my prized possession. I "caught" Zarife in his most natural pose and with eyes and ears alert, the horse of the classic features.

* * *

In the summer of 1941 I found Zarife again. Mr. Van Vleet had acquired him three years ago! When the "boss" of the Lazy V. V. Ranch heard that I was an old "acquaintance" of Prince Muhammad 'Ali and his famous colt, he invited me to come to Colorado with my daughter Anita. I'll ask any one of 9,300 visitors who drove up to the ranch this summer from 27 states to see the Arabs, if they did not experience something remarkable in that faraway corner of the Colorado Mountains.

When I arrived at the entrance gate to the ranch I found that a special honor had been prepared for me. Not only was I to be allowed to ride with the cowboys, instead of in a van with other visitors, but I found myself standing before a pure white stallion. His dark, fiery eyes gazed at me, his ears twitched, the muscles of his nostrils quivered, and suddenly he uttered a soft, gentle neigh.

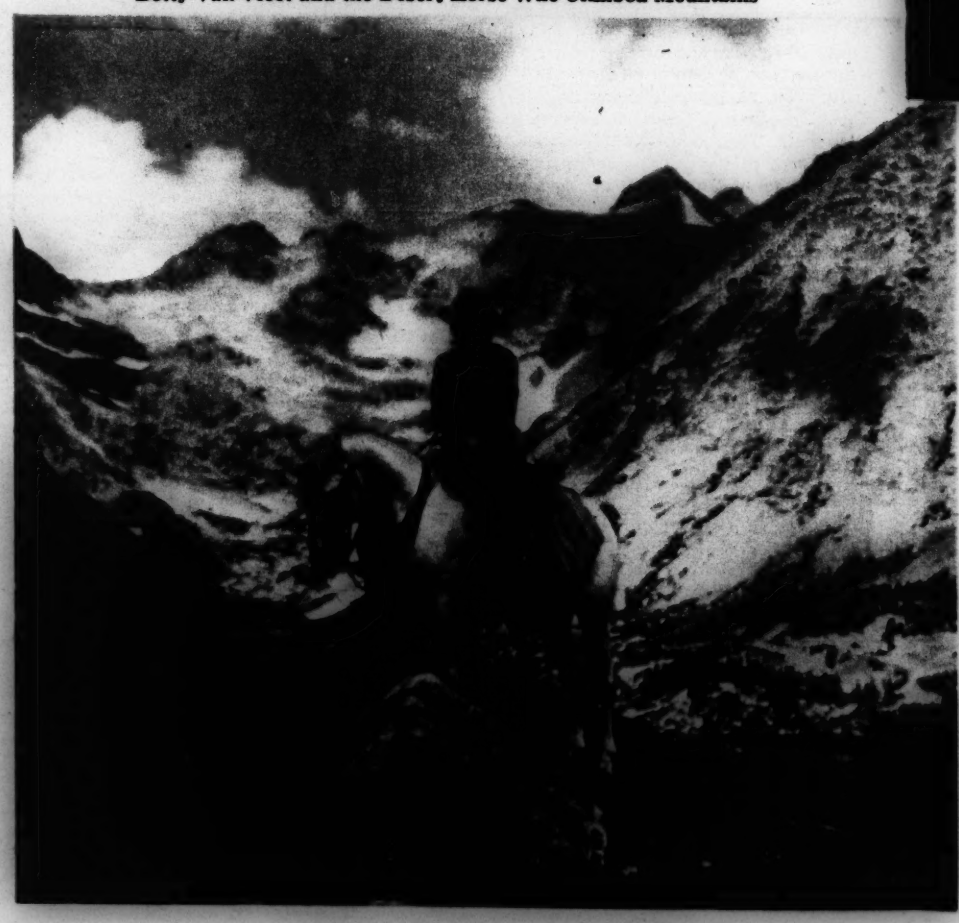
"Isn't this Zarife?" I asked excitedly, and threw my arms around his neck.

"I reckon it is Zarife, Mister," said the cowboy who had handed me the reins.

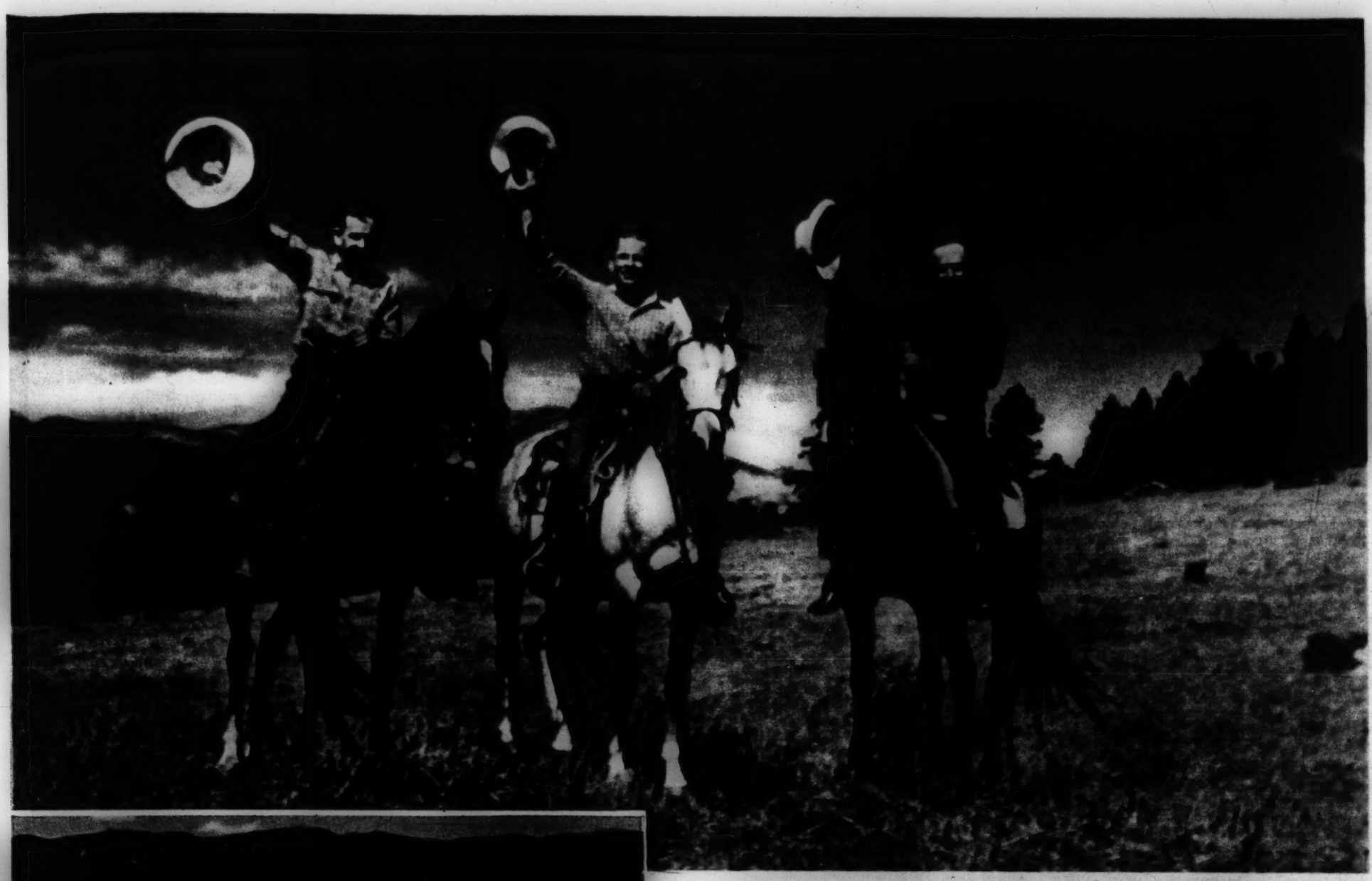
"Anita!" I called to my daughter, "this

(Continued on page 14)

ARISTOCRATIC RIFAGE IN HARNESS
Betty Van Vleet and the Desert Horse Who Climbed Mountains



ZARIFE IN THE SAW-TOOTH RANGE
Wayne Van Vleet Rides His Arab Horse in High Altitudes



TRANSPLANTED HORSES REPRESENTING A GREAT TRADITION

Carl R. Rasywan, Author of This Article, on the Gray Mare, and Two Other Friends of the Lazy V. V. Ranch in Mountain Pastures Near Boulder, Colorado

VISITORS ARE WELCOME TO SEE THE HORSES, OF NOBLE BEDOUIN STRAINS, PERFORM AT THE HOME RANCH IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

In One of the Features of a Long Matinee Program Betty Van Vleet Shows the Well-Schooled Gaits of an Arabian Mare

Among the New Books

The Case for Britain's Policy in India

India and Freedom, by L. S. Amery. London: Oxford University Press. 3s. 6d.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S case for its policy toward India has now been authoritatively stated. The case rests upon two main considerations. One concerns the heavy responsibility which Britain has undertaken in making itself answerable for the safety and welfare of the teeming population of that vast sub-continent. The other depends upon the aim of making India eventually self-governing, which Britain has kept continuously before itself during the century and a half it has had control.

The British Government claims that in establishing law and order, creating national unity and consistently encouraging aspirations for liberty it has given India something which never existed in pre-British days.

One of Britain's main difficulties has resided in the diversities among Indian races, civilizations, religions, languages, and customs. These diversities have proved in many cases so mutually antagonistic as to have produced intercommunal friction necessitating continual watchfulness backed by armed forces to prevent bloodshed.

* * *

Whitehall argues that it is this intercommunal friction and not any desire on its own part to cling to power which has delayed transfer of complete governmental authority into Indian hands. No secret has thus been made of the fact that the politically conscious Indians who demand independence could have practically all they want if they only agreed with one another as to the system of administration to be adopted in place of the one hitherto in operation.

But this state of things does not exist at present. On the contrary, the more influential leaders of the Moslems, a community numbering some 80,000,000 people, oppose so bitterly the scheme for this purpose put forward by the Indian National Congress, the majority political party, that there appears at present to be little prospect of compromise. The rulers of the Indian States, whose dominions include one third of the area and one quarter of the population of the country as a whole, are also generally opposed to the scheme. The same applies to leaders of the "untouchables" and other large Indian communities whose views cannot be ignored.

* * *

The situation is fully described in a series of lucid speeches made by Mr. Leopold S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India and Burma, now issued in book form. In these speeches Mr. Amery expresses the belief that tolerant statesmanship and patient good will may yet remove the difficulties to complete Indian freedom. "We have reached the stage," Mr. Amery writes, "when the main contribution must be made by Indians for themselves. We have laid the foundations; it is for them to plan and build the house in which they wish to live."

Mr. Amery also hopes that the British Government, with Indian help, will yet win not only the immediate issue of the war, but also the more abiding issue of India's freedom and India's friendship.

It is a hope shared by a growing number of enlightened Indians, outside party politics, who see that the freedom which they, with other people of good will, reasonably desire for India can materialize only if the chief Indian communities work together to establish and maintain it.

E. C. C.

Ballad Traced to Hebrides

The Lone Shieling, by G. H. Needler. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. $1.25.

THIS BOOK constitutes a sincere effort to establish the origin and authorship of the Blackwood "Canadian Boat Song." Who wrote the song? Was it Christopher North? Was it Sir Walter Scott? Was it Scott's biographer, Lockhart? Was it John Galt? Was is James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd? It has been ascribed to all of them. And, according to Professor Needler, none of them wrote it.

Moreover, the song apparently is not even Canadian. Nor is it a boat song. That is why Professor Needler has given it a new name, "The Lone Shieling." The Canadian Boat Song that comes nearest to justifying the title was composed by Thomas Moore. There is evidently no question about that. It is the song which appeared in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine in 1829 that has come to be known as the literary enigma of the century.

The Blackwood Boat Song expresses the feelings of an exile whose thoughts turn to "The Lone Shieling of the Misty Island." Now the "Misty Isle" is the popular description of Skye. Yet Professor Needler contends that the reference to the Misty Island has application not to Skye but to the Hebrides as a whole. Is this argument on solid ground? Would it not be more exact to say that the reference might be to Skye or to any other of the islands in the Hebrides, according to the interpretation of the reader?

Professor Needler makes an exhaustive study. He devotes a large portion of his book to a metrical test of the poem, and he gives a chapter to an analysis of its vocabulary and phrasing. All the proof he can muster goes to show that the author of the poem is none other than David Macbeth Moir of Musselburgh. For the genius of Moir, Professor Needler makes an excellent case. Will his conclusions settle the controversy? The future alone can tell.

W. W. C.

British-American Unity

The Atlantic System, by Forrest Davis. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3.

IN FORREST DAVIS' international study entitled, "The Atlantic System," there appears an observation, made some years ago, as follows:

"If Great Britain failed . . . the United States would have to step in, at least temporarily, in order to re-establish the balance of power in Europe, never mind against which country, or group of countries, our efforts may have to be directed. . . . In fact, we are ourselves becoming, owing to our strength and geographical situation, more and more the balance of power of the whole globe."

This is only one of a number of pertinent quotations in the book, though many such passages have long been lying around on history shelves and in archives. It comes down from Theodore Roosevelt, having been written in 1911.

* *

"The Atlantic System" is the story of Anglo-American control of the seas, illustrating sharply the dependence of the United States during many years on the benevolence of British sea power. Yet it in no way glosses over those frictions which arose early in the partnership. What it makes plain is that though there have been quarrels, suspicion, and some jealousy between Anglo-American cousins, these never produced more than secondary variations from a theme of realistic friendship.

Why Britain and the United States today stand side by side against reactionary forces in Europe will be understood from the book by readers whether or not expert in international affairs. The liberal influences which led Britain toward co-operation with the New World and away from monarchical Europe in the nineteenth century were to grow ever stronger, so that there could be no doubt in the twentieth that Britain must always find its interests in an Atlantic rather than in a European concert. Likewise the security of the United States not only in the Far East but in the Western Hemisphere was to be more and more clearly seen as resting in Anglo-American naval collaboration.

* * *

Mr. Davis' account starts in 1890, when the world "sunned itself in the Indian summer of the Pax Britannica, that great, liberal century stretching from Waterloo to Sarajevo." But his foreword takes note of the fact that the foundations of the Atlantic System were laid long before; in fact, in the political philosophy not only of liberal Englishmen of an earlier epoch, but of such American Americans as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, and—to the south—Bolívar.

"It was not lost on the Presidents of the Virginia succession," the author remarks, "that modern democracy was flourishing best in the states of the Atlantic seaboard, in both Europe and America." To them the "authoritarian league of sovereigns under Alexander I and Metternich" (he might have reversed the order of these names to indicate responsibility for autocratic designs more fairly) appeared in their true light as a threat to the peace of the Western Hemisphere. He notes, however, that even today there are "ultra-Americans," Anglophobes, and "sincere isolationists," who will resist the logical implications of all this history and, indeed, of the Atlantic Charter. Mr. Davis' book, they should be warned, will only further disturb their already troubled slumbers.

C. W. M.

Christian Ethics Today

Principles of Christian Living, by Gerald Birney Smith and Leland Foster Wood. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $2.

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED shortly after the first World War to discuss the ethical problems which came to the front at that time, "Principles of Christian Living" has recently been completely revised and brought up to date with a view to setting forth and elucidating the situation in the religious and ethical fields which has been intensified by the present conflict.

Both the original author, Dr. Smith, and his competent reviser, a student in one of his classes at the University of Chicago Divinity School when the book first appeared, but now himself a teacher and lecturer, are deeply impressed by the importance of the subject, and the book is so arranged as to provide ample material for group study. Thus each chapter is followed by a list of provocative "questions for discussion," together with a comprehensive bibliography for the guidance of those who desire to delve more deeply into the subject briefly outlined in the text.

At the outset of their book, the authors stress the value of ethics in human life, while noting that it should be supported by religion, and, more specifically, by Christianity, in which "religious experience furnishes spiritual power for right living." Christian ethics should be viewed, the writers feel, in its historical perspective, bearing in mind the preparation afforded by the Hebrews; while the ethical teachings of the Master are seen as taking form in principles rather than in specific regulations; in that "the spirit of Jesus is one of creative adventure, rather than of formal conformity."

Continuing to trace the history of Christian ethics, the authors remind us of how Protestantism, with its stress upon faith and freedom, broke away from the dogmatic and authoritarian attitude of the Medieval Church; then, too, they would have us remember that in our own day ethical judgments cannot be stereotyped, but must be drawn as a result of careful consideration and evaluation of the varied and often conflicting factors involved. Conscience is seen as primarily "the result of education," and it is affirmed that "the Christian conscience and the Christian spirit develop naturally when moral education is carried on in an atmosphere of love."

The greater portion of the book deals with the application of the Christian principles discussed in the earlier chapters to various specific problems and relationships, which normally form a part of human experience, while stress is laid upon the moral and spiritual value of such application. The breadth of the subjects handled is suggested by the fact that attention is paid not only to the church and the family, but also to industry and politics; while the attitude of the Christian toward his life work, toward his possesions and toward recreational activities is carefully and helpfully considered.

It is unfortunate that the otherwise helpful chapter on "The Christian and Politics" should contain a reference to "the rejection of health regulations, such as compulsory vaccination by Christian Scientists" and the suggestion that they "refuse to obey laws dealing with crucial matters"—both of which are definitely misleading, in that Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, and author of its textbook, explicitly advises, "Where vaccination is compulsory, let your children be vaccinated" ("First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": p. 344f), while her followers strictly conform to her statement on page 128 of the same book, "Christian Scientists abide by the laws of God and the laws of the land."

"Principles of Christian Living" is remarkably comprehensive, and contains many stimulating and helpful thoughts.

T. L. L.

The Book Window

Amos Eaton, by Ethel M. McAllister (University of Pennsylvania Press, $5), contains incidental material that indicates a condition of State politics in New York early in the nineteenth century that was little if any nobler than that of certain later periods. It also furnishes note and episode marking high types and characters in those War-of-1812 days. An interesting intellectual figure is the subject of the book, who made himself master of all the technical learning there was going and who helped start that line of engineering education and practical activity for which northern New York is celebrated.

They Taught Themselves, by Sidney Janis (Dial, $3.50). A well-illustrated discussion of American painters who have been classified as twentieth-century Primitives.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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The 'Swindle' of Reparations

The Greatest Swindle in the World, by O. Borsky. With a preface by Lord Vansittart. London: New Europe Publishing Company.

SOMEDAY when planes fly overhead—and we no longer have to say: "I hope they're on our side"—it will be necessary to remember. It will be necessary to recall the tricks of the last peace.

To this task Mr. Borsky has set himself, with an exhaustive and statistical analysis of the "swindle" of reparations. For the story of how Germany capitalized the propaganda of a "harsh" peace—and how its diplomats built up the fiction that the Reich could not pay until they escaped even the reasonable payments—is not the sort of thing that should be permitted twice within living memory.

But because memories are so short, it is vital to set down the fact that the Blitz method is not entirely new. One of its objects is to fight the war on the other fellow's property. So, after 1918, Germany used every stratagem to let the victors pay, to evade its obligations under the veil of the "iniquity" of Versailles, and to persuade the Allies to contribute millions in credits to enable Germany not only to rebuild commercially, but to start construction of the war machine with which we are at present in combat.

One example out of the many which Mr. Borsky presents is that of the Saar mines. The German Finance Minister valued them at 300 million gold marks in 1913. For reparations purposes, the Germans valued them at 1,028 million gold marks. And in 1935 they bought them back, paying 140 million gold marks for the entire Saar State property, of which the mines were only a part.

Controversy will continue to exist over how much the Germans actually did pay toward reparation. Their own claims, of course, are high; the Allied figures far less.

As far as the last war is concerned, it is all very academic. But the method isn't academic at all; and it will work again unless someone like Mr. Borsky reminds us, for instance, that in the German total are such items as £67,000,000 for the fleet they scuttled at Scapa Flow!

The introduction by Lord Vansittart is perfectly lucid on these points. But he writes bitterly, rather than in the more objective idiom of the Foreign Office. One knows how Lord Vansittart must feel and one is inclined to agree with his points.

But it isn't necessary to call names. It is just necessary to remember. Gx.

Mrs. Woolf in Transition Era

Virginia Woolf, by David Daiches. Norfolk, Connecticut: New Directions Books. $1.50.

DAVID DAICHES has written a quiet, temperate book about a woman whom he thinks of as one of the half-dozen good novelists of this century, certainly "the greatest woman novelist of her time, though she herself would have objected to the separation of her sex implied in such a judgment."

These little books perform a genuine service to those who wish to read significant contemporary books and understand what they mean. Written out of an approach to the writer's work as a whole, they indicate such an approach to the reader. They also encourage the reader to discover a man through his books.

Mr. Daiches makes clear what Virginia Woolf was seeking: the expression of modern personality in prose fiction. She felt that she worked in a period of transition between the certainties and securities of a past age and the certainties and securities of an age to come. She was optimistic. She believed that the world would know again the certainties of the Victorian Age, securities that may well be in time to come wider and more enduring because more broadly based.

In expressing modern men and women, Mrs. Woolf seems to have written for those rare moments when, as Mr. Daiches puts it, "for a split second everything falls into a pattern." Such moments (one remembers in Proust the moment of revelation when the Baron Charlus stumbles on a cobblestone in the courtyard of St. Mark's) are to Virginia Woolf's work what the climactic moments of intensity in Shakespeare are to his plays.

Virginia Woolf also preached what she practiced. She was an impressionistic critic of keen insight and some magnetism. She was a reviewer of books, and she believed that a good review implied not only judgment but an ability to communicate to the reader the essence of the book reviewed.

This is a judicial, well-mannered, and illuminating book on Virginia Woolf. With her masters, Joyce and Proust, she has a secure place among what future historians may speak of as the transitional novelists. In other words, the day may well come which will regard all three as more important historically than otherwise. Certainly she is the least gloomy of the three. Her work has moments of exaltation, the climactic moments in which the past becomes united with the present. Mr. Daiches thinks that Mrs. Woolf's work constitutes a real if limited contribution to English literature. He believes she achieved her greatest success with "Mrs. Dalloway" and "To the Lighthouse." HORACE REYNOLDS

Sun, Sand and Sergeant Kelly

Immortal Sergeant, by John Brophy. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

JOHN BROPHY'S "Immortal Sergeant" is a story of the men of a daylight patrol on the Libyan desert, of one who was from the beginning pre-eminently a man, and another who grew to the stature of heroic manhood. It was Sergeant Kelly, the "immortal sergeant," whose influence, long after his voice was silenced, was most potent in changing his corporal into a man of decision and action.

There were 14 who left at dawn one day, with two trucks and a Bren carrier, to observe some Italian positions in a little segment of the desert. The men thought it hardly more than a routine assignment, and Sergeant Kelly, in command, was a seasoned soldier who knew how to take care of them. As a matter of fact, it did not turn out well for many of them. Italian dive bombers and a crew of a stalled Italian truck accounted for all but four, including the sergeant, who refused to live after he was wounded, to be a handicap to his comrades. The result was that the corporal, a young, Oxford-bred littérateur, named Colin Spence, was left in command.

Kelly had been a good sergeant. He had driven the men hard, had been harsh, relentless, but resourceful, had tackled every job competently and held the men together. His fiber was tough. Spence was Kelly's antithesis, delicate in his perceptions, hesitant, fine-grained, imaginative, so much so that he had never been able to bring himself to the point of asking Valentine Finch to be his wife, but had always been put off by her preoccupation with music and her casual manner. Now he had to look out for his own safety and that of the three others remaining—one of them injured.

Without gasoline, with failing water and provisions and an untrustworthy compass, he faced three choices—to surrender to a German detachment on a near-by oasis, to give in to the desert, or to attack the enemy on the oasis—four men against 20-odd—and go out in glory.

The immortal sergeant, still powerful from beyond the horizon, seemed to be urging Spence on to choose the third course.

In the end there were only three of them when they were picked up by a de Gaullist armored car coming up from Lake Chad to join the British forces. The depleted patrol had done some damage on the oasis. Spence knew very well that he was not naturally a man of great heroic quality, but he had proved himself to be something more than the nice, inadequate young man who had been afraid to propose to Valentine Finch.

The desert is a leading character in this little war drama, with its amazing heat and cold, its yielding sands and pitiless sun. British soldiers are there in typical variety—the old-timer Kelly, a farmer, a shopkeeper, a tough lad from Liverpool waterfront, and two dreamers, one who would always be incompetent, and Spence, who was capable of growth. To add subtlety, there are the retrospections into which Spence constantly escaped as he reflected on his life in London and his meetings with Valentine. Mingled with these are comments on writers, books, and Bloomsbury society as they now seemed to a man trudging through Libyan sands. Readers looking only for a story of adventure may skip these and not miss them. Others will find that they deepen the texture of the book. W. K. R.

The World of Poetry

AT THE RISK of not being believed we announce the discovery of a giant epic, perhaps "the" great epic by an American poet. It actually arrived on the scene in 1936, but in a private, subscription edition which received a lone review in the New York Times and somehow did not at that time come to our attention. Happening upon it recently, we wished most fervently that it might be re-issued in a trade edition, for no one should be deprived of it.

It is "Prelude to Man," by Chard Powers Smith, known as poet, writer of poetry criticism, and novelist, whose novel, "Artillery of Time," was a best-seller of 1939. The existing volume is very handsome, a production of The Peter Pauper Press, measuring 16 by 11 inches, with type set in two columns, rubricated figures, and decorations by Valenti Angelo.

This tale of man's development, according to a theory of gradual rising out of unthinking matter to a condition where mind predominates, introduces a new symbolism or representative mythology, and does what could not have been attempted by Dante or Milton—employs the material of modern natural science. The time dimensions are those of billions of years, the era being not a mere century or millennium but a geological age. The Azoic Age, for example, dates the first section of the poem; and Mr. Smith, whose name seems to us whimsically right for the place it will take in American letters, weaves together a convincing setting "billions of years before the birth of man" for those early events in nature which he describes.

After the emergence of his Pan, not of Greek origin but the poet's fresh conception in harmony with modern scientific deductions, comes the Pliocene Age (a mere six million years ago), when man is occupied with the physical instinct for survival. The childhood of man is made to coincide with the Pleistocene Age, with its glacial periods. An interglacial period follows, when the earth warms up again, and man enters upon a mental and spiritual quest.

Those who do not agree with the basic theory must nevertheless recognize the nobility of the theme and the reverence in approach. The main characters appear under various titles as the story unfolds: Pan, Venus, Lilith, Satan, Jehovah, Brahma. The scenes of the adventures are like nothing else in poetry; the canvas gigantic, the sweep of imagination upward and outward. The poem is completely unself-conscious. It must be about 90,000 words in length, and nowhere does it descend below the level of good poetry.

Picking at random a passage from the chapter on the Mezozoic era, we find:

> Then up from the tropics, stalking the red prairies,
> The thunder lizards came with their scaled shine of rainbowed mail.
> The earth shook to their tree-strides, and their jaws sickled the forest. . .

During the Pliocene Age, about 1,400,000 years ago, we have Pan, Venus, Lilith and Satan at play, and:

> Five million years they grew, frisking between
> The eastern mountains, always dimly seen,
> And the far western cave whence Pan had come,
> A theater cupped in the slope their home,
> High on the valley's side where northern pines
> Mingled with giant figs and tropic vines
> Whose heavy roof of woven leaf and frond
> Let in the sky above a silver pond
> That spilled a weir of singing overflow
> Down flights of ledges to the plain below.

The dedicatory note to Edwin Arlington Robinson states that the poem was begun in 1923 and finished in 1934. One section of it, entitled "The Quest of Pan," had been published previously, in 1930, by Coward McCann. The lines, even when subtle and fanciful, are lucid. The cadence, swinging long and shorter as the theme demands, if it has any ancestry in English poetry seems to derive from the Miltonic rather than the Shakespearean. While, however, the meter tends to the Latin, the vocabulary is, for the most part, ruggedly Anglo-Saxon. The poem was a daring enterprise. It was "crazy" to attempt it. Mr. Smith did attempt it and, as far as we can judge, succeeded.

PEARL STRACHAN

For Armchair Strategists

Cosmopolitan Map of the World. New York: Rand McNally. $3.

RAND MCNALLY cartographers have been doing one of the most creditable jobs in the making of maps for general use. Their newest wall map, a 52-by-34-inch sheet, on which they count 15 separate color tones, is one of the most legible and attractive that they have produced.

Useful as it is for the person who wants to glance up from his newspaper and follow the war upon his own wall, the projection of the map is open to some question. It is a Mercator—that familiar friend of mariners but enemy of popular understanding of global distances and relationships.

Perhaps no single type of map has been more valuable than the Mercator—but it is a sailor's map. It has appeared too often in the schoolroom and the home, giving those who do not understand its limitations a distorted idea of the shape of the world's land masses. Why, indeed, should we continue to have Greenland, which is quite small, really, look as large as South America?

But for those who are used to Mercators, or like them, Rand McNally have produced a splendid one. It is only to be hoped that future maps for general use will make increasing use of the other excellent available projections which are somewhat more reminiscent of the fact that the world is round.

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For Fun, No

LOOKING OUT TO SEA on the ocean-skirting highway that leads north into Marblehead, a blockhouse is attracting attention these days as it recalls the years when a menace to our coastline was really protected by such houses. It's not a fort, however; it's the practical and delightful summer home of Arthur W. Stevens, a Bostonian who sails at Marblehead every summer. Willard Emery, Boston architect, designed it to meet Mr. Stevens' request for a house with living quarters on the second floor to command the view, and garage and boat storage on the first. Before drawing up the plans Mr. Emery visited blockhouses in New England and Nova Scotia and the reproduction of Fort Dearborn in Chicago. The house doesn't follow any of them exactly but is about the size of the one at Kittery, Me. The monitor top is particularly characteristic and so are the heavy shutters with peek-hole slits on the second story windows.

* * *

The house is surrounded by a picket fence in true stockade fashion, with hardy flowers and shrubs for a garden. The walls are weather-aged white cedar and the roof has those Williamsburg-style fireproof shingles that look a hundred years old. On the land side a third of the first floor wall shows almost imperceptible vertical lines which outline the folding doors into the garage.

The front of the house, with a view of the ocean, shows a center door, recessed, iron-studded and with two cross-barred little windows. You walk in to a tile-floored pine-finished hall where a stair leads up to a landing and then branches to both sides around a massive chimney. Off the hall is the chart-room, lighted by the many gunslit windows and with big tables for studying coastal maps. Beyond that are the man-servant's quarters, heating plant and garage, with an "invisible" door on the ocean side also, where small boats can be brought in and hung from the ceiling above the space occupied by the automobiles. There is also a basement with additional storage room.

* * *

It's the second floor that calls forth exclamations, for entering from either of the two branches of the stairs you come into a room that covers almost the whole floor and you look straight across it, through long plate-glass windows, directly out to sea. Here you find massive timbers, hand-hewn by shipwrights of the famous ship-building town of Essex, "up along" the coast who are trained in the old traditions of ship's joinery. Walls of natural off-white plaster in the 17-century style set off the timbers to advantage. The back of the fireplace has a herringbone design and a recessed shelf in the old-time manner, and the door at one side of it opens, not on an oven but on an elevator used to bring six-foot logs up from the first floor woodbin. Old-time pewter, iron and wooden utensils at the fireplace and comfortable furniture give the room an air of thoroughly masculine ease and hominess.

The owner's room, bath, small double-decker guest room and up-to-date "galley" are on the land side of this floor. Ship's ladders—iron rungs set in a recess—lead up on either side of the chimney to a garret with a pingpong room and then to the captain's walk that encircles the top part of the chimney and commands a lookout for miles around through the monitor top windows. Supporting the roof is an intricate network of trusses that follows the system of the famous Old Ship Church at Hingham. The 16x14 timbers are fir from British Columbia, the longest pair measuring 42 feet each. The ship's knees and the four curved members, whose slight bow gives them added strength, are particularly characteristic.

Mr. Stevens enjoys adding new features to the blockhouse from year to year and the end, he says, is "not yet."

GWENDOLINE K. SPANG

Haskell Photos

SOLID AS THE ROCKS ON THE WAVE-LASHED SHORE

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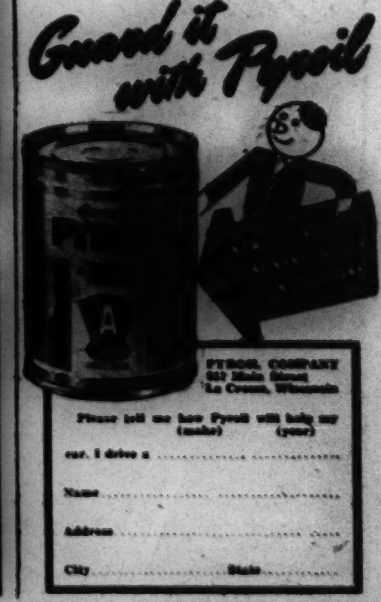

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(Continued from Page 9)

. . Arabs in the Rockies

is Zarife!" But already the van had rolled away with her and the other visitors. Most of them were from Texas, and I could hear them singing:

When it's roundup time in Texas
And the bloom is on the sage. . . .

I followed along with the cowhands, who had joined in with:

Then I long to be in Texas
Just ridin' on the range.

I was singing, too, as I patted the arched neck of Zarife:

Just to smell the bacon frvin'
When it's sizzlin' in the pan. . . .
Just a ridin', rockin', ropin',
Poundin' leather all the day long. . . .

As our singing cavalcade wound its way through an aspen wood and across flowery meadows, I suddenly realized that all the cowboys were riding Arabian horses, mares and stallions, chestnuts, bays and grays. Beautiful creatures with handsome heads and their tails carried high, their small feet stepping out gingerly. It seemed as if they swayed rhythmically to our singing.

Zarife, though prancing and snorting, was really only playfully showing off. It was easy to hold him under control with my legs only, the reins just leaning on his tender mouth.

"Pardner, you got almost a thousand pounds of dynamite under you," one of the cowboys said to me, "but look how that horse knows you are a stranger here and never rode him before."

"I think that he still knows me," I said.

"Oh, that is possible," the man answered, "but even children—one of seven and another of twelve—ride him. He is a perfect gentleman, though he acts up and snorts and neighs and prances around with us grown-up folks. I found all the Arabs are like that if you treat them with love and respect."

* * *

After a mile and a half ride, we reached a rustic fence, leading up to an inviting cabin. A lake spread before us. Rainbow trout were leaping there, and across the water we saw a handsome lodge and another large cabin. Scattered among the trees were more buildings and to the left a huge barn and stallion runs, stables, a show ring, and grandstand.

The scent of the green forests and the flowering meadows filled the dry, sunny air. Curious, gentle mares with their foals came toward the fence, kneedeep in fragrant, green pastures—and stallions on the other side of the road galloped through their runs and corrals with flying tails and manes.

Only Zarife's quivering, subdued voice and his playful ears betrayed his excitement. With head and neck thrown up, he stood almost motionless in spite of the commotion around him. I marveled at his mature spirit as much as at his physical beauty. A gentle, but bold, expression dwelled in his eyes and with the classic features of his head made him spirited and handsome in the extreme.

I doubt that there are many ranches in America where such a variety of activity goes on as on the Lazy V. V. What struck me most was the originality of ideas about the cattle business and the raising of food and provisions, the buildings, the labor problem, the co-operation with the Government and universities about plant and gamé protection, fishing, assistance to students of animal husbandry, scientific research, cavalry and remount interests in horse breeding, mining, and many other interests, not to forget original ideas for entertaining Mr. Van Vleet's friends.

It made no difference who these guests were, the banker from the East or the stenographer from Mr. Van Vleet's office in San Francisco or Denver, the crop broker from Michigan or the Army Hospital nurse from Texas, the cavalry officer from Kansas or the millionaire shipbuilder from New England, the elevator boy from one of the warehouses of the "boss," or the rice mill and plantation owner from New Orleans. In jeans, boots, and a Western shirt and cowboy hat they were all equal, democratic, and American.

The most exciting days on the ranch were in June, when the great Hereford herd of 500 cows with all their calves, yearling steers and heifers, and the old bulls, were brought up from Boulder, 22 miles away—and driven over rough, winding mountain roads and trails to the ranch. From here, after the branding of the calves, the cattle were herded to Caribou, ghost mining town, and still higher to the pastures of Mount Baldy—into flowering meadows past Windy Gap and Lost Lake, above Arapahoe Falls and that jewel-like chain of the rainbow lakes to the very base of Arapahoe Mountain and its glacier.

What tell-tale names they have, these old-time localities of miners, cattle rustlers, Indians, gunmen, stage-coach drivers! I remember Hurricane Mountain, Eldora, Bluebird Mine, Deer Trail, Sulphite, Hussy, Box Canon, Saw Tooth Range.

Anita and I in company of other guests were on these winding trails on top of the green hills and among hidden canons every day. There were pack trips, too, which often lasted for days and took us across the Continental Divide, past shimmering blue lakes and towering peaks.

* * *

Zarife was always the most playful of all our horses. He would never plod stupidly along, but alert and interested in everything about him. He would arch his neck and dip his head to a tall flower; strike frolicksomely at a passing butterfly; jump with an elastic, sure-footed leap over a fallen tree or boulder, gracefully swerving his body aside from dead branches. Untiringly, Zarife would climb the highest mountain and in his elastic stride take the steepest grade or the roughest, rock-strewn stump pasture.

When I praise Zarife I dare not neglect other Arabians—mares and stallions which I rode—or on which other people, cowboys, guests of the Van Vleets, were mounted. I have seen these Arabs work at high altitudes (10,000 to 13,000 feet!) day after day, when native stock horses gave out and had to be replaced by other mounts. I took Ragia, a four-year-old mare, in company with five other Arabian mares and their riders, to the base, 13,040 feet, of Arapahoe Mountain, way above Arapahoe Glacier. With us rode Wayne, the young Mr. Van Vleet, mounted on Rifage, a five-year-old Arabian stallion, only 14 hands and one inch tall, weighing only 810 pounds, carrying 277 pounds (or over one third of his weight), without even a sound or a murmur, steadily forging ahead for a solid 10 hours. Next morning at 10 Betty Van Vleet (one of the finest riders and a scholar on the history, pedigrees, and breeding of Arabian horses) showed little Rifage in harness and under the saddle to 800 people. Rifage showed no ill effect of that enormous accomplishment of his record ride to Mount Arapahoe, perfectly at ease, not a bit tired, and amusing everybody in the crowd with his own playful little tricks.

The star of our Sunday morning horse show was Zarife. I never ceased to marvel at his mature beauty. He possessed such a fascinating personality that he cast a spell over the audience every time he entered the ring.

* * *

Visitors came from far away. Some had to leave home at an early hour to arrive for the 9:45 show. But they came—from Denver mostly, and many from Estes Park, 40 to 60 miles away, over winding mountain roads. There was no admission charge and the horse show was never advertised. The good news traveled by word of mouth—and the attendance grew until it reached, toward the end of summer, almost 1,000 visitors each Sunday. From the check that was kept on the number of cars and visitors it was found out that they came from 18 (lowest number ever counted) to 27 states and five foreign countries. Two new grandstands had to be added last year.

There is nothing commercial about these horse shows on the Lazy V. V. Ranch. After all, it is just an amateur event in which the Van Vleets and their children and some visiting friends and the manager and his assistants take part—or perhaps somebody from the audience. It remains strictly a family affair and the spontaneous and unexpected happens every time.

The program includes 20 events. For two hours one Arabian horse after the other, sometimes single, often in pairs, and in groups of three or four, perform under the saddle (Western or English—or just bareback), in harness or on the lounge line or just "in hand" by the halter (perhaps a young colt or a mare with her week-old foal). The finale is always a picture of the Arabian desert. A group of riders in Bedouin costumes and carrying lances, mounted upon the finest animals of the ranch, take their steeds through some of the most difficult evolutions. Kabar, an 11-year-old Arabian stallion, shows his tricks.

* * *

Lovers of the gaited horses greatly admire Zarife, when he steps through the arena with Glen, the manager of the ranch, on his back, showing the five distinctive gaits. Zarife, like all classic-typed Arabians, has perfectly rounded outlines as distinguished from the angular lines of many race horses.

The rounded outlines and curves are predominant in the profile of Zarife's bulging, shield-like forehead, also in the concave depression on his face below the eyes. Furthermore, the wide, disk-like jawbones are perfectly rounded, also the crest of his neck and the rounded, powerful hindquarters with the graceful arch of the tail. Truly, Zarife represents the Arabian type in the extreme.

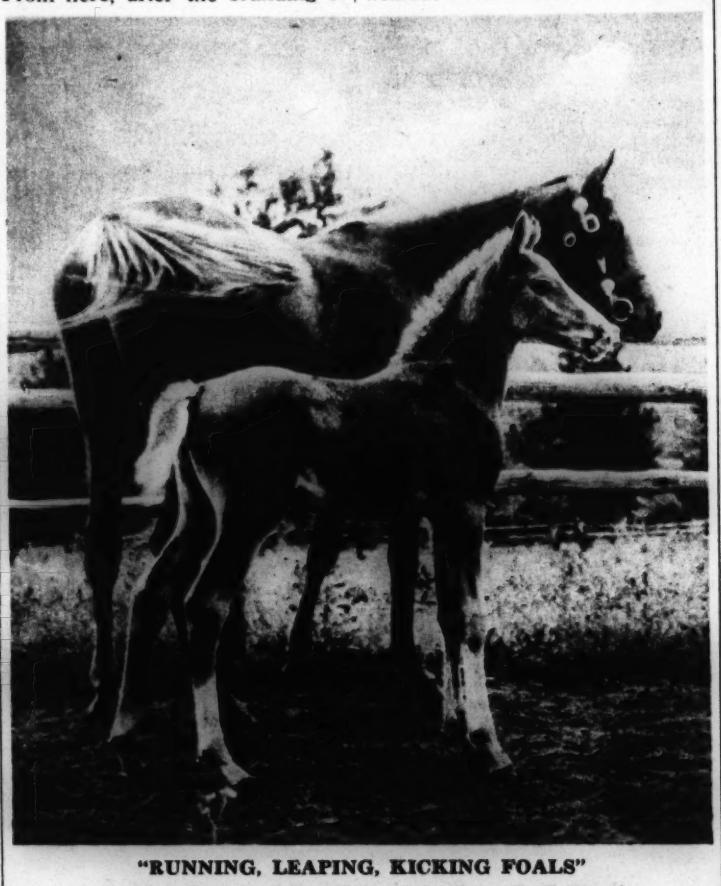
It was always a high light of the horse show when Betty Van Vleet rode into the ring on an Arabian mare with a foal by Zarife following. After the mother and the foal had performed a while before the spectators, the entrance gate would swing open again and Zarife, mounted by Glen, the manager, or Wayne (Betty's brother) would enter the arena. While the "boss" announced the relationship of the three animals, Zarife joined the mare and her colt. High-spirited and full of action, his hoofs flying, Zarife would step along as if he knew that he was the sire of that lovely foal and proud to exhibit his offspring.

* * *

In spite of the neighing, wildly running, kicking, high-leaping foal, chasing excitedly all over the arena, and amusing the audience, arousing them to spontaneous outbreaks of laughter and cheers, Zarife would neither relax in his gait, nor turn his arched neck, nor move his proudly carried tail aside. Only Zarife's eyes and ears follow the antics of his exuberant youngster and his hoofs glide along in perfect rhythm with the elegant motions of the beautiful mare beside him, unperturbed, too.

Mr. Van Vleet asked me to demonstrate in the horse show how the Bedouins ride. I picked some "green" mares from the pastures and in no time at all had them bridle-wise and under the saddle without any need of "breaking" or special training. Ragia and Croisdoré I rode bareback and with an Arabian halter without bit, guiding them only with my legs and through shifting my weight from one side to the other, while I was using both arms to handle a rifle, dropping the halter-rope over the horse's neck. The surefooted, willing mares made their quick stops, turns, and evolutions from the fastest gallops around the proverbial "dime"—and all this only after a few days of training!

Schreyer's famous painting of the Bedouin rider mounted on his white steed holds an honored place in Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Van Vleet's cabin on the Lazy V. V. Ranch, still an inspiration to the founder and to his many friends.



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Wide World Photos

POLISH PRISONERS AT NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP

. . Inside Barbed Wire

(Continued from Page 6)

at night, with one single interruption of one and a half hours in the middle of the day. This was the normal day's work, 10 hours daily. But if anyone was "noted" by one of the innumerable Storm Troopers and overseers, he was pushed into extra commands, where the so-called "penalty workers" had to labor one to two hours more daily. Besides, the prisoners had, of course, to clean their dishes, their rooms, their beds, their shoes—the shoes 10 times a day, as it was forbidden to enter the barracks with dirty shoes.

This was hard labor, mostly farm work, which was carried on under the eyes of an armed guard watching every moment.

* * *

Also we cleaned used bricks, a type of work with which I personally was entrusted through several weeks, together with some hundreds of my Austrian compatriots, the cream of Vienna society. These bricks possibly were usable for other barracks, perhaps for the Czechoslovakian prisoners, who were due a little later. In other cases we could find no justification for our breathless toil. Heavy stones were transported from one end of the camp to the other, and some days later other prisoners brought back the same stones to their former place.

In spite of the fact that our daily work was sometimes senseless, it had to be done always in the greatest hurry. There was no excuse and no exception for any kind of interruption. Even a blizzard was none.

Among the 6,000 prisoners in the camp there were the so-called criminals, marked by a green badge on their breast, and the "politicals," who wore a red one. These criminals, experienced ex-convicts, had served their terms of five or ten years or more for other crimes than that of being a democrat, and so they had the advantage of being able to compare those two institutions: the legal jail or workhouse and the merely administrative "custody."

* * *

Now, these experienced jailbirds, some of whom told me they had even survived the infamous Devil's Island, unanimously assured me that they greatly preferred their former places of confinement to Dachau, where they were only sent for a kind of aftercure—the Nazis call it "re-education."

The invidious difference is threefold, those experts told me. First, in jail you know exactly how many months or years you have to serve, and consequently every day brings you nearer to your release. The opposite is the case in "protective custody." As there is no charge, no hearing, no trial, your term is unlimited from the beginning, and the longer you stay, the more it becomes improbable that you may be released. I spoke with many of my comrades who had been in the camp for five years—now they may have been there for eight years.

Second, these veteran wearers of convicts' stripes said, the hard labor in a workhouse averaged lighter work and, moreover, it was better organized, which made it much easier to bear. The convict who had picked his oakum or quietly woven his rug for the prescribed length of time was allowed to spend the rest of the day in a human way, and was left to himself during the night without being molested. He also was permitted to receive the visit of his nearest relatives, of his mother, his wife or his son, at least every three months. The prisoner in "protective custody" is deprived even of that consolation.

* * *

Third, those hard-boiled penologists explained, there is the problem of religion. In jail, there is a pastor or priest to be had. In the concentration camp, there is none. The surroundings of a service, the sermon, the atmosphere and the softening music are a redeeming and comforting fare for the convict. These, too, are withheld from the prisoner in custody.

The opinions of the "experts" were confirmed from the other side by some experienced custody prisoners who charged themselves with fictional crimes and even committed crimes in order to be tried and sentenced in an orderly way. They hoped to serve for a few years in a quiet workhouse and to wait there for the final overthrow of the Nazi Government. They waited, all right. They are still waiting. . . .

When I was released from the concentration camp without having been told why I had been arrested five months earlier, I knew that in so short a time I had had "only a slight whiff of it," as the gentlemen of the Gestapo say wittily.

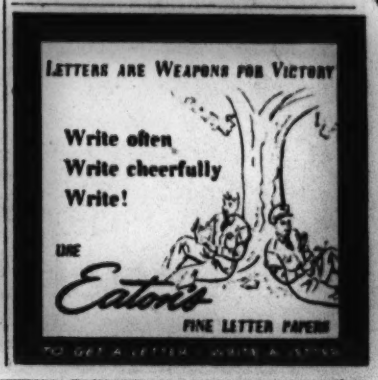
There is something still more important than the fact that out of 20 grown male Germans at least one was or is in a German concentration camp. The more important thing is the fact that such places could be organized and could become, so to say, normal institutions, in this twentieth century and in the heart of Europe. I once was asked at which moment exactly Naziism came to power in Germany. I answered: at that very moment when the first German citizen was marched to the first German concentration camp. All the rest was merely a logical consequence of this first step toward the suppression of all human decency and every human right.

SAMUEL H. CROSS, who writes on "Russia" in the Harvard Radio Board's series of radiocasts on the general subject of "The Fight for a Free World," studied at the Universities of Gratz, Freiburg, Berlin, and Leningrad, after receiving his A. M. from Harvard. He has been professor of Slavic languages and literature at Harvard since 1930, following varied experiences in the U. S. foreign trade and diplomatic service.

Carroll P. Streeter, as associate editor of Farm Journal, receives many letters from his readers that serve to keep him well-informed upon the viewpoint of those who live on the land.

Carl R. Raswan's adventures have taken him to many places in the Mediterranean countries. While he was in Arabia he encountered the classic-type horse, Zarife, which he was to meet again under astonishing circumstances on a Colorado ranch.

Raoul Auernheimer, a former Viennese journalist, describes, from his present haven in the United States, the harrowing experiences of his confinement in a Nazi concentration camp.



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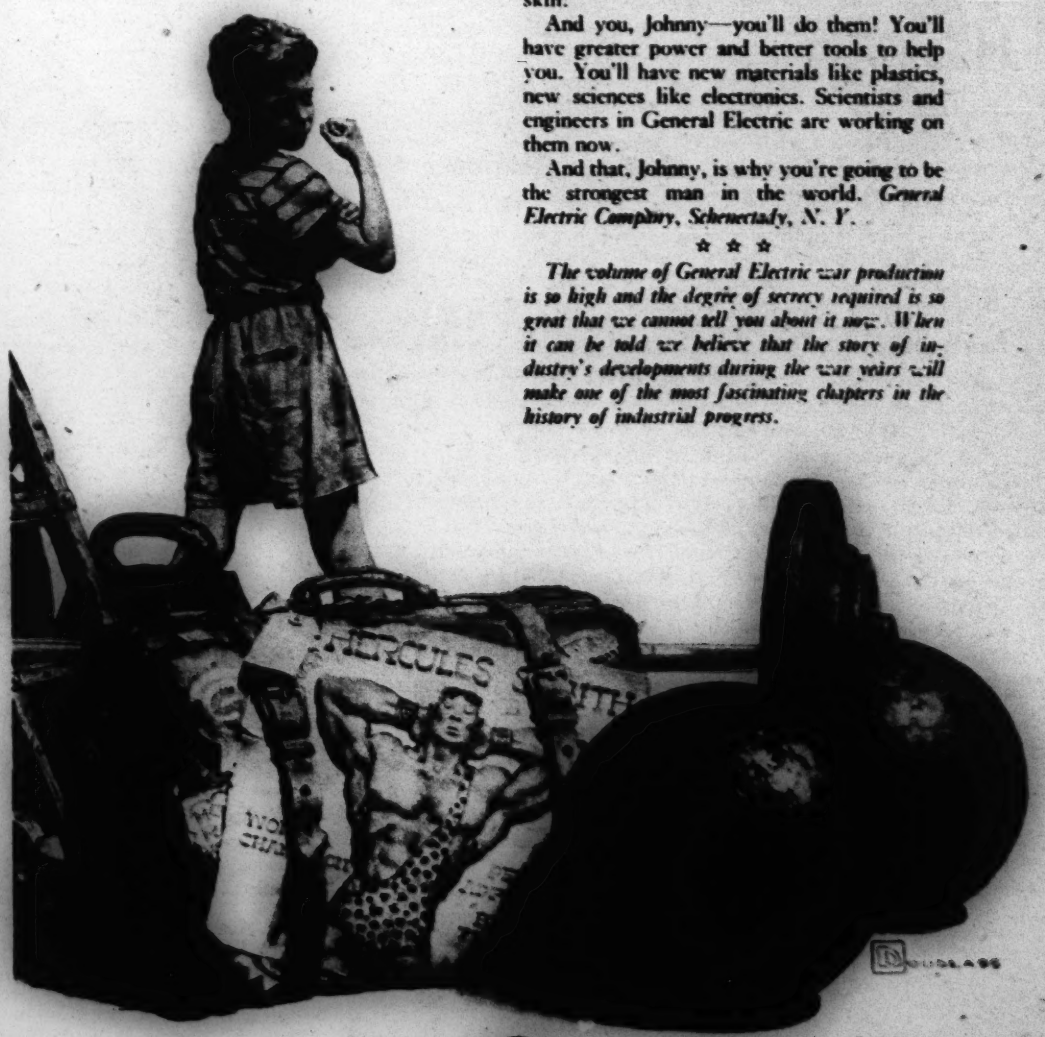

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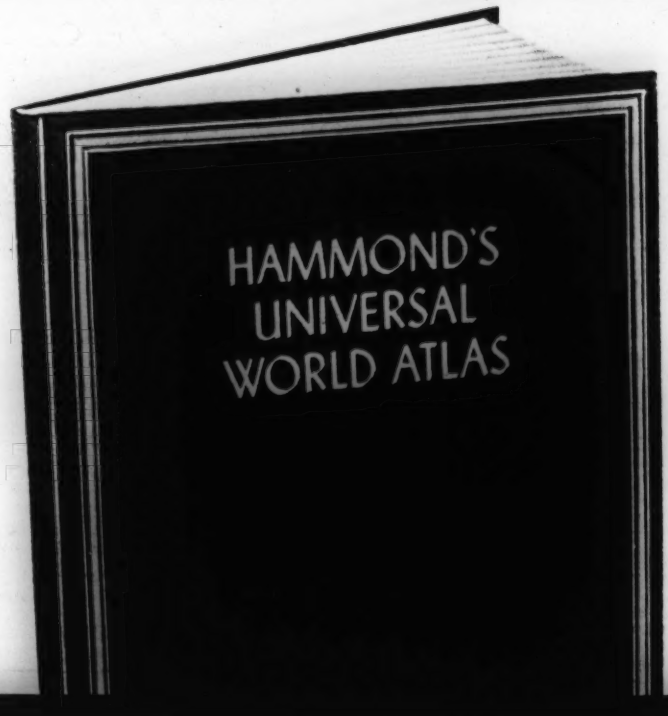

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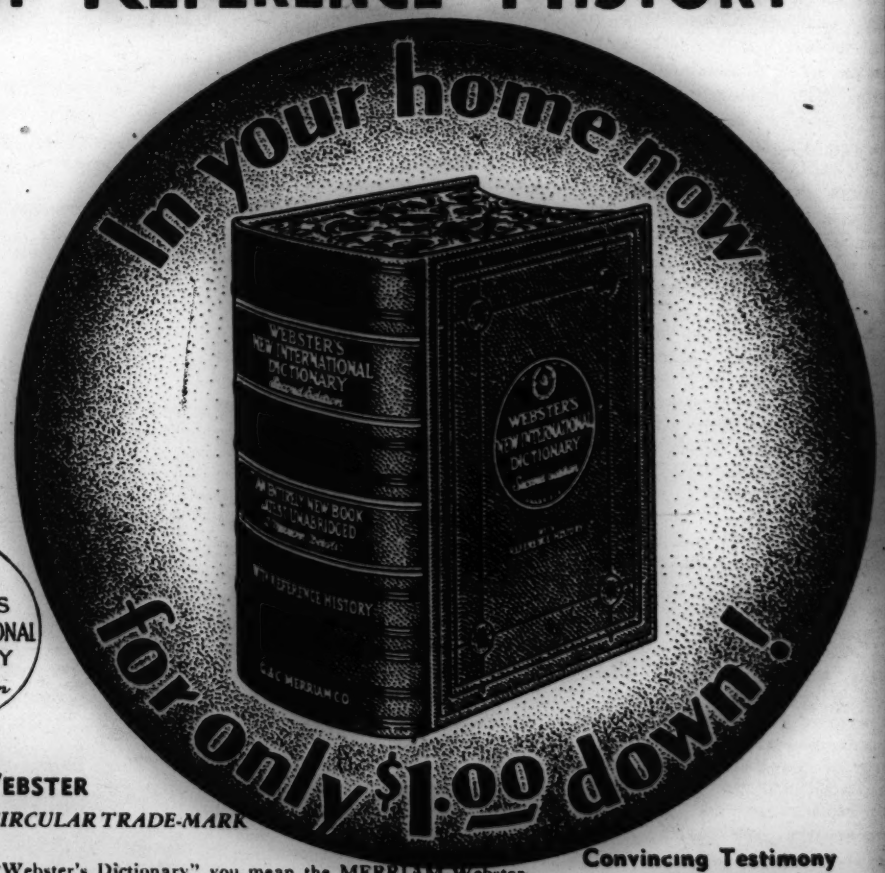
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